FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1840. [NO. 1212.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,

BY EDWARD J. HALE.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

SIX YOUNG GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Lodging, Breakfast and Tea, at Mrs. E. A. Ochiltree's, Sand Hills, 2 miles from town.
August 18, 1840. 11-3w

A Negro Woman for sale at Auction.

ON MONDAY, September 7th, will be sold at Public Auction, 1 NEGRO WOMAN, aged 31 years, a good house or field servant. Sale at the Court House at 12, M.

A. KIMBALL, Auct'r.
August 18, 1840. 11-3w

NEGRO BOY for sale.

A NEGRO BOY, 18 or 20 years old, for sale.—Apply at this Office.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish Blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 18, 1840. 11-4w

The Subscriber

HAS just received on consignment, a general assortment of PAPER, consisting of Printing Paper, Factory Wrapping Paper, (large size,) Wrapping Paper, (common size,) and Writing Paper, ruled and plain, all of which is offered for sale on very favorable terms.

IN STORE.

A FULL SUPPLY of Porto Rico and St. Croix Loaf and Lump Sugar, Rio and Java Coffee, Porto Rico, New Orleans and Cuba Molasses, Swedes and English Iron, Liverpool and Alum Salt, &c. &c., all of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce.

B. ROSE.
August 16, 1840. 11-3w

A NEW SCHOOL.

ON Monday the 5th of October, the Subscriber will open in this town, a School for Boys, where the various branches of English and Classical Studies will be taught. The charge for Tuition will be $10 25 per term, for all engaged in Classical studies and the higher branches of English, or $41 per annum. For the ordinary branches of English studies the charge will be $8 25 per term, tuition in all cases to be paid in advance, and no student received for less than a term. The year will commence on the 5th of October, and close early in August, with no intervening vacation except an occasional recess of a few days. No deduction will be made for absence unless by special agreement. Having taken a commodious house, the subscriber will accommodate a number of boarders at $140 per annum, including lodging, room, fuel and lights.

SIMEON COLTON.
Fayetteville, August 13, 1840. 11-4w.

Notice.

THE public are hereby cautioned against trading for three Notes of Hand, made payable to Wm. M. Johnson of Moore county. The first one, I believe, is due on the 9th April, 1841, and was drawn for $100, with interest from date, the 9th April, 1839, with a credit of $25 20,—if said Johnson has got the credit on said Note. The other two Notes, one hundred dollars each, are dated 9th April, 1839, one due 9th April, 1842, the other 9th April, 1843, with interest from date. Securities on all three of said Notes, Jeremiah Brewer and George Brewer, and James Caniness witness. As the above Notes were fraudulently obtained, and no value received, I am determined not to pay them to the said Johnson or any other person.

his
BENJAMIN ✕ BREWER.
mark.
Chatham county, July 29, 1840. 11-4w

Notice.

THE Subscriber, at July Term of Richmond County Court, qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Hugh McLaurin, deceased. He hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. C. McLAURIN, *Adm'r.*
August 11, 1840. 10-3w

Bacon, Sugar, &c.

FOR SALE AT MY AUCTION STORE,
1000 LBS. assorted BACON,
1000 lbs. North Carolina Bar Lead,
5 hhds. prime Sugar.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
August 8, 1840. 10tf

Life of Gen. Harrison,

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)
A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;
Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
March 8, 1839. 36tf

SHOES.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a general assortment of Ladies' Calf, Seal, Kid, Morocco and Prunella SHOES and SLIPPERS. Also, a great variety of Misses' and Children's Leather and Morocco BOOTS and SHOES.

S. T. HAWLEY.
August 4, 1840. 9t f

Rocky River Plantation
AT AUCTION.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Hon. the Court of Equity for the County of Anson, made at March Term 1840, the undersigned will offer at public Auction, on Tuesday the first day of September next on the premises, that valuable River Plantation, belonging to the Heirs at law of the late Wm. H. Lilly. Said Tract contains about four hundred and twenty five acres, 65 or 70 of which is first rate low grounds. On the premises is a comfortable dwelling House, and all the necessary out buildings, good water, &c. The said tract adjoins the lands of Geo. Dunlap Esq. Sam'l. W. Burns and others. A credit of 12 and 18 months will be given, the purchaser giving Bonds and approved security.

WM. E. TROY, C. M. E.
Wadesborough, July 18, 1840. 7-6w.

PRODUCT OF ONE ACRE.

One acre of land, well tilled, will be more productive, and far more profitable, than several acres, poorly manured, and tilled after the fashion of many large landholders in New England. A farmer has no business with more land than he can cultivate to advantage. If this principle were generally recognised, we should find fewer acres of barren and unproductive soil in this country. The Editor of the Maine Cultivator tills but *one acre of land*; but this one acre is so managed, as to yield an astonishing amount of produce; as will be seen by the following account:

"One third of an acre he devotes annually to corn—the long-eared, large-kerneled, eight-rowed yellow corn, that is not very early and not very late. The soil he makes rich. He applies it, before ploughing, at the rate of 18 or 20 cords of long manure to the acre, (or 6 to the third of an acre) and turns it under by the plough. He plants 3 1-2 feet apart one way, and 3 feet the other exactly, by measurement with a line. In each hill he deposits either a shovel full of old, rotten hog manure, or as much light manure as will not overstimulate the crop. From this third of an acre he has realized, on the average, for years, over 30 bushels of sound corn for grinding, besides a little gig corn for hogs in the fall of the year.—This is as much corn as he needs in his family, besides a sufficient surplus for fattening one large or two small hogs. From the same land he ordinarily obtains some 2 or 300 pumpkins, which serve important purposes in the family, besides being an excellent article for boiling up with the hogs' potatoes, giving a cow, &c. From the same land, too, he generally obtained all the dry white beans he has needed in his family to go with his pork, which he raised by the avails of his land, without purchasing of others. The corn fodder is carefully cut and cured, and helps as a subsistence for the cow. So much for *one third* of an acre.

A small portion of land is set apart for the culture of onions. Ordinarily he raises from 50 to 70 bushels on a bed, say half a dozen rods square. These he sells on the average at $1 per bushel—say for $60 per year. This purchases his flour and rye at common prices. So that from the first third of an acre, and an onion bed, he raises all his bread—brown and white.

On two other large beds, he grows generally about fifty bushels of mangel wurtzel and carrots. These are for the cow's winter provender. They more than pay for themselves in the milk and butter—to say nothing of the saving of hay and other provender. With a very little hay, together with the corn fodder and roots, a good cow (and he finds it economy always to keep the *best*) may be kept through the winter.

Potatoes, for summer and autumn use are planted on the margins, and wherever there is a vacant chance for a hill; and a department is expressly devoted to them, large enough to raise all that are wanted for the table, and enough to spare for the hogs, &c.

So far relates to bread, butter, pork—and we might add, poultry.

Then the rest of the land is devoted—too many things to mention here: beets, parsnips, cabbages, turnips, green beans, peas, green corn, cucumbers, melons, squashes—summer and winter sorts—&c. &c. besides fruits and flowers of various kinds: grapes, Antwerp raspberries, black do, currents—white, red, black and yellow; English and common gooseberries; and a few choice apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach, and quince trees. All this is from a *single acre*, which he cultivates mostly with his own hand."

Bunker Hill Monument.—Forty-five thousand dollars is the sum required to carry the Bunker Hill Monument to the height originally contemplated, 220 feet. The Newbury Herald says, that two gentlemen, Mr. Amos Lawrence of Boston, and Mr. Truro, a wealthy and liberal citizen of New Orleans, have pledged themselves to give $10,000 each towards it, if the remaining $25,000 is raised during the present year.

Despatch.—William Lacy was arrested at Buffalo on Wednesday evening last, just before sundown, for robbing an itinerant trinket pedlar of jewelery. On the following morning he was indicted, and by four o'clock, P. M., convicted and sentenced to Auburn for 5 years.

Mr. Van Buren proposed to enroll in his service men enough to make a large *standing* army. His present army of office holders and editors with Kendall and Blair at their head, is already known as their *lying* army. After the 4th of March next, the whole will be denominated the *flying* army.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM THE
REMARKS OF MR. OGLE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 14, 1840.

I am glad to see the committee becoming a little patient; we were somewhat otherwise a few days ago. This bill appropriates nine millions of the People's money, and I have regretted to witness such exhibitions of hot haste in many of the Representatives of the People, day in and day out, to force us to vote away millions without due examination. To my knowledge, there never has been a bill before Congress which involved so large an amount of money, except the ten millions "*Maine war*" bill of the last session; and we all knew that *that* money would never be spent. But here is a bill appropriating nine millions of the hard cash of my constituents and yours, and yet in such violent haste are some gentlemen to pass it, that we must stay here all night for the purpose. For my part, I tell gentlemen that I will stand out, night and day, until I see to the bottom of every dollar, before I will permit the question to be taken. And if Representatives go before their constituents with a different principle, they will find they have got the wrong side of the argument. The People will tell them, We love the Representative who looks to our money, and sees that it is expended on proper objects.

Have gentlemen ever tried the rule of division to ascertain what the President has spent *yearly, monthly, weekly, daily, hourly*, by, sir, for each and every *minute* since Martin Van Buren's inauguration on the 4th day of March, 1837. The actual expenditures, during the first three years of his administration, have reached the enormous sum of ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN MILLION FOUR HUNDRED AND SIX THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE DOLLARS.

Average, per *year*,	$37 135 651 33
Average, per *month*,	3 094 637 86
Average, per *week*,	714 147 19
Average, per *day*,	102 021 07
Average, per *hour*,	4 250 87
Average, per MINUTE,	70 84

But what testimony has Gen. Harrison in his favor? The first is the *commission* of George Washington. Brought up in Revolutionary times—in "the days that tried men's souls"—his sire one of the noble signers of the Declaration of Independence—his guardian the able financier of the Continental Congress—his friend and patron the glorious chief who led the armies of liberty to battle and to victory—George Washington, Robert Morris, Benjamin Harrison—what a brilliant association! It was among such men that William Henry Harrison learnt his principles, and it was under the command of the gallant and impetuous General Anthony Wayne that he first put those principles into practice. Let me read you, sir, a short extract from the official account of the battle on the banks of the Miami on the 20th of August, 1794:

"The *bravery* and *conduct* of every officer belonging to the Army, from the Generals down to the Ensigns, *merit my highest approbation*. There were, however, some whose rank and situation placed their conduct in a very conspicuous point of view, and which I observed with pleasure and the most lively gratitude; among whom I beg leave to mention Brigadier General Wilkinson and Colonel Hamtramck, the commandants of the right and left wings of the legion, whose brave example inspired the troops; and to these I must add the names of my *faithful and gallant aids-de-camp*, Capt. De Butts, and F. Lewis, and *Lieutenant HARRISON, who, with the Adjutant General*, Major Mills, *rendered the most essential services by communicating my orders in every direction, and by their conduct and bravery exciting the troops to press for victory.*"

This battle at the Miami Rapids was fought with the utmost desperation by the combined Indian and British forces, which amounted to 2 000 combatants, while the troops actually engaged against them "were short of nine hundred." You have seen, sir, that the commanding General, in an official despatch, expressed his gratitude to *Lieutenant Harrison* for "*rendering the most essential services*" during the engagement. "*Mad Anthony*," as he was familiarly called by the Whigs of that day, was too bold and too brave a soldier to award the meed of praise to a coward, and possessed a soul too generous to withhold the tribute of justice for deeds of valor done by his young hero and aid-de-camp. By the way, as to General Wayne, let me remark that he, like Harrison, was called "*Granny*," by the British redcoats and their tory allies during the Revolution. At the battle of Stony Point, on the night of the 15th of July, 1779, the bayonet was the only weapon relied upon. The assailants, by the order of Wayne, silently advanced with unloaded muskets. Mad Anthony was the first to mount the ramparts of the enemy; the Captain of the British guard inquired what that meant? It means "*Granny* Wayne," said he, as he severed his head from his shoulders. Whom did Martin Van Buren, who has the audacity and meanness to call Harrison, through his official organ, a *granny*, receive the thanks of his Commanding General for "*rendering essential services*" on the battle-field! Under what chieftain did Martin Van Buren win his military trophies! I well remember that, in the letter of this redoubtable champion of the toilet, dated at London, February 24, 1832, he assumed the air of a knight errant, mounted his gold epaulets, and blue and buff, and strutted the hero, while he recounted his valiant services in the army of "*old Hickory*." "*To have served*," said he, "*under such a chief, at such a time, and to have won his confidence and esteem, is a SUFFICIENT GLORY, and of that, thank God, my enemies cannot deprive me.*" I would inquire, sir, whether it was on the plains of New Orleans that Martin Van Buren performed these self-glorying, self-satisfying services? Was he an aid-de-camp of "*Old Hickory*" at Talladega, or the Horse Shoe? Why does he, as arrant a coward as was ever cast in "Nature's mould," thus gasconade like another Bobadil? Does this braggart plume himself for procuring the dissolution of Old Hickory's first Cabinet, through the influence of a female court favorite? Or does he take credit to himself for the instructions he gave as Secretary of State to Mr. McLane, our Minister at the Court of St. James, and on account of which his own nomination to that Court was subsequently rejected by the *casting vote* of the then Vice President, John C. Calhoun? I cannot forbear, on this subject, to read three or four lines from the "Richmond Enquirer" in relation to that rejection:

"*Mr. Clay was aware of the* KEEN AND CANINE APPETITE *with which Mr. Calhoun was prepared to devour* HIS VICTIM, *and therefore insidiously continued to place the banquet before him. With what eager delight he seized upon it we have already seen.*"

Old father *Time*, Mr. Chairman, makes sad havoc of the consistency of poor mortals. Where is the "*keen and canine appetite*" of Mr. Calhoun now? Surfeited, satiated. Who is the "*victim*" now? I have known men who, if they could not get the *loin*, would be well content to take the *shin*.

But let us return to the examination of the testimony to establish the distinguished services which Gen. Harrison has rendered the nation. The Legislature of Kentucky, on the 7th of January, 1812,

"*Resolved*, That, *in the late campaign against the Indians upon the Wabash, Gen. William Henry Harrison has behaved like a HERO, a PATRIOT, and a GENERAL; and that for his COOL, DELIBERATE, SKILFUL, and GALLANT conduct in the battle of Tippecanoe, he WELL DESERVES THE WARMEST THANKS OF HIS COUNTRY AND THE NATION.*"

Pray, sir, on what occasion did Martin Van Buren, whose "*official organ*" calls General Harrison a "coward" and a "granny," ever behave like a "*hero*" and a "*patriot?*" On what field of honor and carnage did he exhibit "*cool*," "*deliberate*," "*skilful*," and "*gallant*" *conduct?* Why, sir, I have been told that on the very same night in which Harrison and his brave companions were engaged in deadly strife with the merciless savages at Tippecanoe, Martin Van Buren, perfumed like a milliner, and spruce as a popinjay, was manifesting his gallantry and heroism by tripping "on light fantastic toe" through mazy French cotillions in a ball-room. For the truth of this fact, however, I do not vouch, but I have heard it from a most respectable quarter, and place full reliance upon it myself.

In the Legislature of Indiana, on the 19th of November, 1811, Gen. William Johnson, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, thus addressed Gen. Harrison:

"SIR: The House of Representatives of the Indiana Territory, in their own name, and in behalf of their constituents, most cordially reciprocate the congratulations of your Excellency on the glorious result of the late sanguinary conflict with the Shawnee Prophet and the tribes of Indians confederated with him. When we see displayed, in behalf of our country, not only the *consummate abilities of the general*, but the *heroism of the man*, and when we take into view the benefits which must result to that country from those exertions, *we cannot, for a moment, withhold our meed of applause.*"

And yet Martin Van Buren's "*official organ*" has the unblushing impudence to call the old veteran, who has displayed the "*consummate abilities of the general*" and "*the heroism of the man*," a "coward," a "granny," and a "*petticoat hero.*"

On the 4th of April, 1818, James Monroe, President of the United States, approved a resolution passed by Congress directing two *gold medals* to be struck and presented to Major General William H. Harrison and Governor Isaac Shelby,

"*For their gallantry and good conduct in defeating the combined British and Indian forces under Major General Proctor, on the Thames in Upper Canada, on the 5th of October*, 1813, *capturing the British army, with their baggage, camp equipage, and artillery.*"

Still Martin Van Buren's "*official organ*" continues to reiterate "*coward*," *and* "*granny*," *and* "*petticoat hero.*"

On the 18th of December, 1811, President Madison, in a special message to Congress said:

"While it is deeply lamented that so many valuable lives have been lost in the action which took place on the 7th ultimo, Congress will see with satisfaction the dauntless spirit of fortitude victoriously displayed by every description of troops engaged, *as well as the collected firmness which distinguished their commander on an occasion requiring the utmost exertions of valor and discipline.*"

And again, in his message to Congress in December, 1813, Mr. Madison said:

"The success on Lake Erie having opened a passage to the territory of the enemy, the officer commanding the Northwestern army transferred the war thither, and, rapidly pursuing the hostile troops, fleeing with their savage associate, forced a general action, which quickly terminated in the capture of the British, and dispersion of the savage force.

"*This result is signally honorable to Major Gen. Harrison, by whose military talents it was prepared.*"

And still Martin Van Buren's "*official organ*" cries "*coward*," "*granny*," "*petticoat hero.*"

Simon Snyder, the pure, honest, democratic Governor of Pennsylvania, during the war, in his message to the Legislature of that State, on December 10, 1813, said:

"THE BLESSINGS OF THOUSANDS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN, rescued from the scalping-knife of the ruthless savage of the wilderness, and from the still more ruthless Proctor, *rest on Harrison and his gallant army.*"

"The old hero has, by his valor, secured "*the blessings of thousands of women and children*," but he has also secured the *curses of British tories* and *Martin Van Buren's "official organ."* By the latter he is still denounced as a "*coward*," and "*granny*," and "*petticoat hero.*"

Gov. Shelby to Mr. Madison, May 18, 1814, says:

"I feel no hesitation to declare to you that I *believe Gen. Harrison to be one of the first military characters I ever knew.*"

But Martin Van Buren's "*official organ*" says that General Harrison is a "*coward*," *a* "*granny*," *and a* "*petticoat hero.*"

Colonel Richard M. Johnson to Gen. Harrison, July 4, 1813, says:

"*We did not want to serve under cowards or traitors, but under one [Harrison] who had proved himself to be wise, prudent, and brave.*"

But Martin Van Buren's "*official organ*," calls Harrison a "*coward*," a "*granny*," and a "*petticoat hero.*"

The honorable Langdon Cheves, speaking on the battle of the Thames, said:

"*The victory of Harrison, was such as would have secured to a Roman General, in the best days of the Republic, the honors of a triumph! He put an end to the war in the Uppermost Canada.*"

And yet Martin Van Buren's "*official organ*" calls Harrison a "*coward*," *a* "*granny*," *and a* "*petticoat hero.*"

Commodore Perry to General Harrison, August 18, 1817, says:

"The prompt change made by you in the order of battle on discovering the position of the enemy has always appeared to me to have evinced a HIGH DEGREE OF MILITARY TALENT. I concur with the venerable Shelby in his general approbation of your conduct in that campaign."

Still Martin Van Buren's "*official organ*" insists that Harrison is a "*coward*," *a* "*granny*," *and a* "*petticoat hero.*"

Eleven of the officers who fought under Gen. Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe paid him the following tribute of justice and praise soon after the engagement:

"Should our country again require our services to oppose a civilized or a savage foe, we should march under Gen. Harrison with the most perfect confidence of victory and fame.

"JOEL COOK,	JOSIAH SNELLING,
"R. B. BURTON,	O. G. BURTON,
"NATHAN ADAMS,	C. FULLER,
"A. HAWKINS,	G. GOODING,
"H. BURCHSTEAD,	J. D. FOSTER,
"HOSEA BLOOD."	

But still Martin Van Buren's "*official organ*" contends that Harrison is a "*coward*," *a* "*granny*," *and a* "*petticoat hero.*"

The following is an extract of a letter from Col. Davies, who was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe, Aug. 24, 1811:

"I make free to declare that I have imagined there were two military men in the West, and General Harrison is the first of the two."

But Martin Van Buren's official organ calls Gen. Harrison a "*coward*," a "*granny*," and a "*petticoat hero.*"

The "*Richmond Enquirer*" of January 9th, 1813, speaks of Gen. Harrison in the following manner:

"Gen. Harrison, in spite of the difficulties which surround him, seems determined to press on to Detroit. Neither the cold nor the badness of the roads can deter him from his enterprise. If he fails, the world will excuse him on account of the difficulties which encompass his path. If he succeeds, these very difficulties will enhance the lustre of his success.

"If he has been reported rightly, Harrison is a man of no ordinary promise. War has been his favorite study. At a very early age, he was with Wayne in his famous campaign against the Indians. A gentleman of very high standing, who had an important post under him during last fall, compares him to WASHINGTON. *He is as circumspect as he is enterprising—as prudent in collecting the means of an attack as he is vigorous in striking the blow.*"

Again, the "*Richmond Enquirer*" of the 19th October, 1813, referring to the battle of the Thames, says:

"We have not words to express the joy we feel for the victory of Harrison. *Never have we seen the public pulse beat so high.* And well may we rejoice. We rejoice not so much for the *splendor* of this achievement as for the *solid benefits* which it will produce. Yet, in point of splendor, we have no reason to believe that when we shall receive the official accounts we shall sustain any disappointment," &c.

"But its *solid benefits* require no official accounts to emblazon them; almost every eye sees them, and almost every tongue can tell them. It gives security to the frontier. Ohio may now sleep in security. *The trembling mother that nightly used to clasp her infant to her breast may rock its cradle in peace.* The chain which bound the red man to the English white man is broken," &c.

"These benefits we owe to the intrepidity of Perry who paved the way, and to *Harrison whose skill, prudence, and zeal have at length reaped their just reward. This General has now put all his enemies to shame.* After struggling with difficulties under which an ordinary man would have sunk—after passing through a wilderness of morass and mud, so difficult of access that the wagon horses could not carry provender enough to support them during the journey, he reached the consummation of all his labors; repairs the vices of Hull; wipes off the stain which he had cast upon our arms; stands on the ruins of Malden; muzzles the Indian war-dog; and proves to the world that Americans want only an opportunity to display the same gallantry on the shore which they have done upon the wave."

But again: In the spring of 1814, a proposition was made in Congress to create the office of Lieutenant General. The '*Richmond Enquirer*' named General Harrison for the elevated station, in the following eloquent and patriotic language:

"If any one should ask where such a man is to be met with? we answer, to the best of our abilities, in the man who has washed away the disasters of Detroit; who had every thing to collect for a new campaign, and who got every thing together; who waded through morasses and snows, and surmounted the most frightful climate in the Union; the man who was neither to be daunted by disaster nor difficulties, under any shape, by the skill of the civilized or the barbarity of a savage foe; *the man who won the hearts of the people by his spirit, the respect of his officers by his zeal, the love of his army by a participation of their hardships; the man who has finally triumphed over his enemy. Such a man is WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.*"

And after all this testimony, given by the editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*, in regard to the courage, skill, capacity, patriotism, and services of Gen. Harrison, Martin Van Buren's official organ presumes to call him "*coward*," "*granny*," and a "*petticoat hero.*"

John M. Niles, in his life of Perry, published in 1821, after giving a general biography of Gen. Harrison, said:

"The defence of Fort Meigs, and the subsequent capture of the British army, may be fairly considered the most brilliant and extraordinary events of the late war."

In alluding to the battle of the Thames, he said:

"*It must be conceded that this victory reflected great honor upon the national arms, and upon the troops by whom it was achieved.*

"The action, and the movements which preceded it, afford ample testimony of the judgment and cool intrepidity of General Harrison; and, indeed, all the events of the campaign support these characteristics; the disasters attending it having, in no instance, been imputable to him."

And yet Martin Van Buren's "official organ" still dares to call General Harrison a "*coward*," a "*granny*," and a "*petticoat hero.*"

Ex-Governor Issac Hill, Nov. 23, 1813, in the New Hampshire Patriot, said:

"What man lives, whose whole heart and soul is not British, that cannot sincerely rejoice in the late victories of Perry and Harrison; that does not feel a pride in the valor and patriotism of the heroes of the West, who have freed a country large as the Empire of Alexander the Great from the Indian tomahawk and scalping knife! If there be such a one, he is a traitor to his country—he possesses the spirit of a murderer."

Still Martin Van Buren's "*official organ*" continues to call Harrison a "*coward*," a "*granny*," and a "*petticoat hero.*"

I will, in the next place, Mr. Chairman, claim the attention of the committee to the testimony given by a portion of the surviving members of the Petersburg (Virginia) Volunteers, who had served under Gen. Harrison. Before, however, I introduce this testimony, I will furnish some evidence of its high worth and character, by reading the discharge given to that "patriotic and gallant corps" of citizen soldiers by Brigadier-General Cass. He says:

"In granting a discharge to this patriotic and gallant corps, the General feels at a loss for words adequately to convey his sense of their exalted merits. Almost exclusively composed of individuals who had been nursed in the lap of ease, they have, for twelve months, borne the hardships and privations of a military life, in the midst of an inhospitable wilderness, with a cheerfulness and alacrity which has never been surpassed; their conduct in the field has been excelled by no other corps."

Let us now see what these brave and gallant men say:

"We, the undersigned, a portion of the surviving members of the Petersburg (Virginia) Volunteers, now residing in Petersburg, have seen in some public prints, with much surprise, the imputation of cowardice attempted to be cast upon our old commander, Gen. Wm. H. Harrison. We, as an act of sheer justice to that individual, deem it a duty to state that, during the seige of Fort Meigs, in the spring of 1813, we frequently saw Gen. Harrison placed in dangerous and perilous situations; and one day of the several sorties, (5th of May, 1813) we as frequently saw him coolly and deliberately encouraging his officers and men to do their duty. No coward, we think, could act with coolness and deliberation on such occasions.

"In September following, we crossed the lake and landed on the Canada shore, a few miles below Malden, in which neighborhood we expected to meet the enemy. At and after the landing, on our march towards Malden, Harrison and Shelby were seen at the heads of their respective commands, in the active discharge of their duties. And at the Thames, in October, it was conceded by all that Gen. Harrison's conduct was brave and meritorious.

"In February or March, of the same year, the time of service of the militia was about to expire, and, had they left the army, we should have been left with but a few volunteers and regulars, exposed to the combined enemy. At that time Meigs was not fortified. In this situation, the General called the troops together, and addressed them in a feeling and patriotic manner, impressing upon them the necessity of remaining only a few days longer, at the same time pledging himself to see them paid from his own private resources (should the Government refuse to do it) for the time they might serve after their legal time of service had expired.

"We cannot forbear acknowledging a debt of gratitude of long standing, and yet due to General Harrison, for his kind and personal attention to those of our company who were wounded in the engagement on the 5th of May, at Fort Meigs, and for his general deportment towards our corps during our term of service.

JOSEPH SCOTT,
JOHN H. SMITH,
JOSEPH MASON,
WM. R. CHIEVES,
JAMES PAGE,
WM. P. BURTON,
R. CLEMENTS.

September 19, 1836."

Notwithstanding the foregoing conclusive testimony to the contrary, Martin Van Buren's "official organ" alleges that General Harrison is a "*coward*," a "*granny*" and a "*petticoat hero.*"

In addition to all the testimonials I have here enumerated—testimonials from friends and from foes, some of whom have since gone to their rest—I will now present the committee a few others, some of which have never been extensively before the Public. In September, 1836, there was a convention of the citizens of Western Pennsylvania held at Pittsburgh. A committee, consisting of officers who had served nearest the person of Gen. Harrison in the Northwestern army, during the late war, was appointed to "*report to the convention the personal knowledge of his courage and ability as a commander.*" At the head of that committee stood Col. John B. Alexander, a brave and gallant officer, who was equally distinguished for his legal and scientific attainments as for his accurate and intimate acquaintance with military science and the art of war.—With him were associated Gen. Joseph Markle, Major Reeves, Colonel Daily, and Dr. McGheehan, all gentlemen of admitted gallantry, intelligence, and high character. And now, sir, let me read you a short extract from the report of that committee:

"That they served as officers in the Northwestern army, under the command of Gen. Harrison, in the campaign of 1812-'13. They have had many opportunities to observe the character and tendency of his orders and arrangements, and were witnesses of the obstacles presented by an extensive wilderness and dreary swamps to the transportation of the materiel of the army and the accomplishment of his views. Yet his industry and perseverance overcame these difficulties.

"The members of the committee have also seen him in battle, and noticed his conduct. In command, he was composed yet vigorous. *Under the fire of the enemy, he was tranquil, calm, and deliberate. During the protracted seige of Fort Meigs and amid the showers of shot and shells which poured into the works without intermission, no one saw the eye of the General to falter or a nerve to quiver.* In his purposes he was steady; in his manners kind and urbane, yet dignified and commanding."

And now, sir, if there was no other testimonials to establish the courage, ability, and services of Gen. Harrison than the one to which I have last referred, that alone would be entirely satisfactory to my mind, emanating, as I know it did, from gentlemen who had manifested their patriotism, not by merely *calling* themselves democrats, and *talking* about democracy, but by deeds of heroism at Massassinnwa and other bloody fields in the Northwest.

Still Martin Van Buren's "*official organ*" calls Gen. Harrison a "*coward*," a "*granny*," and a "*petticoat hero.*"

But, sir, here is another testimonial from some of the brave men of Western Pennsylvania who served an arduous campaign under the command of Gen. Harrison in the Northwestern army:

"To his Excellency Major General Wm. Henry Harrison, Commander-in-chief of the Northwestern army.

"FORT MEIGS, April 16, 1813.

"SIR: We feel it a particular duty and pleasure to acknowledge to you and our countrymen *the confidence we have entertained of your Excellency as our general and commander-in-chief of the Northwestern army.* Fifteen days since we were prepared to return home, our six months' tour of duty having expired; but, by your solicitations in a letter addressed to General Crooks, and that of the State Government of which we are citizens, together with the impending dangers that threatened all around by our hostile foes, we again engaged ourselves in the service of the United States for fifteen days past, and to-morrow we expect again to be discharged from the service, the danger threatened appearing principally to have abated. Reinforcements having arrived, and the preparations of defence much increased, we shall retire from the field with peculiar satisfaction, *asking of Heaven its protection for you, your army, and our country*; trusting that our Western enemies will be taught a lesson of submission not to be forgotten, and that the inhabitants of our Western frontier will again enjoy the peaceful pleasures of their home.

"Most respectfully,
Your Excellency's humble servants,

DAVID NELSON, Major.
THOS. LINGHAM, do.
ROBERT ORR, do.
E. CASSETTS, Surgeon.
JOHN JUNKINS,
J. BARACMAN,
WM. HARPER,
JAMES BONNER,
WM. JOHNSON,
THOMAS JACK,
JOSHUA LOGAN, Adjutant."

These gentlemen were alike distinguished for patriotism, heroism, and all the sterling virtues. One of them, Major Orr, some years after the termination of the war, had the honor of a seat on this floor.

But Martin Van Buren's *official organ* still vouches that General Harrison is a "*coward*," a "*granny*" and a "*petticoat hero.*"

Major Willock, of Pittsburg, has borne witness to the bravery and courage of General Harrison. "He had been present on the field of battle when balls of the British were flying thick around the head of Harrison, and the old hero never blanched or quailed in that hour of peril."

John D. Davis, Esq. of Pittsburg, testifies that he was an "eye witness to the services of General Harrison on the field of battle—to his courage, humanity, and devotion to the interests of the troops during some of the most trying scenes of the last war; and that his conduct towards his suffering soldiers was that of a father in his family."

Mr. John W. Lynch, of Pittsburgh, testifies "that on the field of battle and in the army no man ever questioned the courage and benevolence of General Harrison."

Major Willock, John D. Davis, Esq. and Mr. Lynch, are brave and patriotic citizens, and had served in the Northwestern army under General Harrison.

Yet Martin Van Buren's "*official organ*" denounces General Harrison as a "*coward*," a "*granny*," and a "*petticoat hero.*"

Mr. Pollock, of Muskingum county, Ohio, in a recent debate in the House of Representatives of that State, speaking relative to the battle of Fort Meigs, said:

"I was in that battle. *I saw a cannon ball strike within two feet of General Harrison during that fight. I was there. I saw bomb shells and chain shot flying thick around him. Horses were shot down under him. I saw Gen. Harrison there, and he was in the hottest of the fight; and where balls flew the thickest, and where steel met steel the fiercest, there you would find Gen. Harrison. I speak what I know my eyes have seen.* Gen. Harrison is not a coward; and those who call him a coward know nothing of him. He was a brave, prudent, and fearless general. He took the right course during the last war; he acted a noble part, and his country has honored him for it. *Ask the soldiers who fought by his side, whose hearts were cheered by his valor, and who were led to triumph and to victory by his courage, and bravery, and skill, if Gen. Harrison was a coward; and they, sir, will tell you* NO!

But Martin Van Buren's "official organ" still hesitates not to proclaim Gen. Harrison a "*coward*" a "*granny*" and a "*petticoat hero.*"

General Tipton, late of the United States Senate, from the State of Indiana, who had served as an ensign in the battle of Tippecanoe, testifies in regard to General Harrison's courage and behaviour in that engagement in the following manner.

"I think him as brave a man as ever lived—no man could have behaved with more true courage than he did. While the engagement was hottest, and

when the bullets flew thickest, he was to be seen speaking in his ordinary tone, and giving commands with the greatest precision. 'The company to which I belonged,' said General Tipton, 'went into action eighty strong, and only twenty survived. The firing upon us was most tremendous. After the General had made his arrangements for repelling the attack of the Indians at either point, he rode up to where I was, and made the following inquiries: 'Where's your captain?' 'He is dead, sir.' 'Where is the first or second lieutenant?' 'They are both dead,' was the reply. 'Well, where is the ensign?' 'He stands before you, General.' 'Well, my brave fellow,' said Harrison, 'hold your ground for five minutes longer, and all will be safe.'" [In fifteen minutes the enemy was repulsed on all sides: Tipton gallantly led on his few remaining comrades to the charge, and victory perched upon the American banner.]

"As an evidence of Harrison's coolness in the midst of danger, General Tipton stated that, at the moment the conversation ended between himself and General Harrison, and as the horse on which was mounted his aid, the late General Taylor, of Indiana, was in the act of turning, a rifle ball pierced him through the body, and brought him to the ground, catching his rider's leg under him. It was a favorite black horse of the General's, and he exclaimed, 'Ah! is my gallant old black gone! Well, rise and mount again, for we have no time to mourn the loss of a horse, when so many brave ones are exposed to a similar fate'—and, having remounted his aid, he dashed into the midst of the danger. In a few minutes the battle was over."

Notwithstanding the statement of General Tipton, Martin Van Buren's "*official organ*" continues to connect the name of Gen. Harrison with "*coward*," "*granny*," and "*petticoat hero*."

Mr. Will, of Ross county, Ohio, in relation to the battle of the Miami Rapids, states as follows:

"That he had been a soldier under Wayne; that he had risen from the post of a private to that of a captain in the regular service. It was at the battle of the Miami Rapids that he first saw Gen. Harrison. He was then the aid of General Wayne. He saw the youthful Harrison in the hardest, the hottest, and the thickest of the fight. I was shot through the body. I fell, and was for some time unable to get up. I succeeded, however, after great difficulty, in struggling to my feet. Just at this moment Harrison came up to me, and exclaimed, 'Soldier! why are you not fighting with your company?' The blood was then gushing out of my shoes. I informed him of my situation, and he rushed on into the worst dangers of the fight. Some denounce him as a coward. It is a base slander upon a good and a brave man. I know and feel what I am saying. He was a brave man, and a better officer I never saw."

Still Martin Van Buren's "*official organ*" cries aloud "*coward*," "*granny*," "*petticoat hero*."

Joseph Loranger, a respectable citizen of Monroe, Michigan, gives his testimony in favor of *truth* as follows:

"I was with General Harrison at Fort Meigs; and when I hear those who were in their cradles at the time, or fleeing from danger, stigmatise him as a '*coward*,' I feel bound no longer to remain silent, but to tell my fellow-citizens what I know. I was near him when General Proctor demanded the surrender of the Fort, and I heard General Harrison say that HE WOULD NEVER SURRENDER—HE WOULD DIE IN ITS DEFENCE RATHER THAN GIVE UP THE FORT; and he called upon all his subordinate officers to join in his resolution; AND THAT, IF HE *did* FALL, TO NEVER GIVE UP THE CONFLICT.—Stimulated by the firmness of their General, whom every officer and soldier in the fort loved for his amiable qualities and unflinching bravery, ALL RESOLVED TO DIE RATHER THAN TO DISHONOR THEIR COUNTRY BY A SURRENDER! You know, fellow-citizens, the result. By his untiring perseverence, by his late and early attention to duty, by his constant encouragement of the private soldier by his own example, and by his extraordinary skill, prudence, and bravery, as a commander, the enemy were repulsed, and the flag of our beloved country waved in triumph over the Fort which Gen. Harrison and his brave companions so gallantly defended."

But Martin Van Buren's "*official organ*" proclaims General Harrison a "*coward*," a "*granny*," and a "*petticoat hero*."

The following extracts of a letter from the hero of *Brownstown, Gen. James Miller*, afford additional evidence of the "bravery, skill, and judgment" of Gen. Harrison. At the time of the battle of Tippecanoe, General Miller was at Fort Harrison, about seventy miles up the Wabash. He says:

"Although I was not in the battle, still I took great interest in it; had much conversation with all the officers on their return, and made every inquiry I could think of respecting their movements and encampments, the attack and defence, and the operations of the battle throughout; and I made up my mind, unhesitatingly, that the campaign had been conducted with great bravery, skill, and judgment, and that nothing was left undone that could be done, consistently with the General's express orders from the War Department, which I saw and read. Nor have I ever known or heard of any act of his which has, in the least degree, altered the opinion I then formed of him. I will add, that if I ever had any military skill, I am more indebted for it to Gen. Harrison than to any other man."

"In those days I never heard that Gen. Harrison was a coward, or wore petticoats."

"To conclude, I freely express my opinion, after following him through all his civil and military career, after living with him in his family more than six months, that Gen. William Henry Harrison is as free from stain or blemish as it falls to the lot of man to be."

This is the testimony of as brave an officer as ever wielded a sword; of *the* officer who, at the battle of Lundy's Lane, gave the memorable reply, "*I'll try*," to Gen. Brown, when the latter inquired if Miller could dislodge the British artillerists from their commanding position, and forthwith accomplished his purpose by the aid of his favorite weapon, the bayonet.

And yet Martin Van Buren's "*official organ*" calls Harrison a "*coward*," a "*granny*" and a "*petticoat hero*."

The following general, field, and staff officers of the Northwestern Army gave to the world their testimonial in writing, in which they express their surprise and regret "that charges as improper in form as in substance" have been made against Gen. Harrison. And they conclude by stating that, with a ready acquiescence, beyond the mere claim of military duty, we are prepared to obey a General *whose measures meet our most deliberate approbation, and merits that of his country*."

Lewis Cass, Brigadier General of the U. S. Army.
Samuel Wells, Col. 17th Regiment U. S. Infantry.
Thomas D. Owings, Col. 28th Regiment U. S. Infantry.
George Paull, Col. 17th Regiment U. S. Infantry.
J. C. Bartlett, Col. Quartermaster General.
James V. Ball, Lieut. Col.
Robert Morrison, Lieut. Col.
George Todd, Maj. 19th Regiment U. S. Infantry.
William Trigg, Maj. 28th Regiment U. S. Infantry.
James Smiley, Maj. 28th Regiment U. S. Infantry.
Rd. Graham, Maj. 17th Regiment U. S. Infantry.
Geo. Croghan, Maj. 17th Regiment U. S. Infantry.
L. Hukill, Maj. and Assistant Inspector General.
Ed. Wood, Maj. Engineers.

But still Martin Van Buren's "*official organ*," reiterates "*coward*," "*granny*," "*petticoat hero*."

After their term of service in the Northwestern Army had expired, the following officers addressed Gen. Harrison in this manner:

"On retiring from service, sir, we are happy in assuring you of our fullest confidence, and that of our respective commands, in the measures you have taken; they have been cautious and guarded, such as would at this time have carried our arms to the walls of Malden, had not the unhappy occurrences at the river Raisin checked your progress, and for a short time thwarted your plans of operation. That you may soon teach the enemy the distinction between an honorable and savage warfare, by planting our standard in the heart of their country, and regain the honor and territory we have lost, and, as a just tribute to valor, toils, and suffering, receive the grateful thanks of a generous and free People, is among the first, the warmest wishes of our hearts.

Edward W. Tupper, Brigadier General.
Simon Perkins, Brigadier General.
Charles Miller, Colonel.
John Andrews, Lieutenant Colonel.
William Rayen, Colonel.
Robert Spafford, Lt. Col. 2d Reg't Ohio quota.
N. Beasley, Major.
James Galloway, Major.
Solomon Bentley, Major.
George Dartow, Major.
W. W. Cotgreave, Major.
Jacob Frederick, Major.

"His Excellency William Henry Harrison,
Commander-in-chief of the Northwestern Army."

Still Martin Van Buren's "*official organ*" persists in calling General Harrison a "*coward*," a "*granny*," and a "*petticoat hero*."

I have it in my power, sir, to adduce many other valuable testimonials in relation to the courage, skill, ability, and conduct of General William Henry Harrison, and particularly the statements of General John O'Fallon, of St. Louis, Col. Chambers, of Kentucky, and Majors Todd and Smith; but I will not longer test the patience of the committee by heaping certificate upon certificate and testimony upon testimony. I might also call upon at least four honorable gentlemen on this floor, who gallantly fought at the side of the Hero of North Bend, to bear their testimony in favor of that brave veteran and the cause of truth. But, sir, I forbear, for if men will not be convinced with the ample evidence which has been produced, neither would they be convinced "though one rose from the dead." Gen. Harrison had in his army several thousand men from Western Pennsylvania. Many of them are now residing in my district, men as bold and brave as ever breathed the "breath of life," and if the gentleman dared to tell them that William H. Harrison was a "petticoat hero," he would very quickly have his mouth stopped. Indeed, I never in my life saw who had fought under Harrison that was not his warm friend. But stay, I almost take that back; I did hear once of six men in the county of Fayette, in Pennsylvania, who had been in his army, and yet were violently opposed to his election, but, on inquiry, it turned out that the whole six had been deserters and notorious scamps, insomuch that the General had printed a handbill offering a reward for the apprehension of every one of them. These men who deserted the stars and stripes of their country are the only political deserters, I ever heard of, from the Harrison standard.

DESIGNS OF THE LOCOFOCO PARTY.

The mischievous and destructive measures which the locofoco party, with Mr. Van Buren at their head, intend to inflict upon the country, in the event of their success in the November elections are, it seems, only faintly shadowed forth in the Sub-Treasury bill; that this measure is only an "*initiatory sample*" of what is yet to come. It is the duty, then, of every man in the country to use all diligence in becoming acquainted with the designs of those who are seeking to perpetuate their power. The great oracle of Van Buren in the State of New York, the N. Y. Evening Post, a few days since held the following strange and mysterious language:

"Our candidates to be successful, must have somewhat of a prophetic character, they must resemble in this respect our candidate, already nominated for the Presidency,—the characteristic feature of whose present position is preparation for a future series of public measures, of which he has as yet been able to give us but an initiatory sample. No final measure is yet consummated. The year 1842 is pregnant with important events and consequences, and nothing has been, or can now be done, but to prepare for that crisis. It is then that our glorious constitution will undergo its hardest trial; and as we now well know that so far as the President can control the progress of that trial all will be safe, it is our duty to support him, not only directly, but indirectly, by filling all subordinate and minor stations with men of like principles and spirit as himself."

What is to be the character of this series of measures, and what final measures are to be consummated? The operation of the Sub-Treasury bill is confessedly to reduce the wages of labor, the value of property and the price of produce;—to *divorce* the people from the goverment and to institute a separate currency for each—gold and silver for the office holders and rags for the people—to place the *servant* above his master. This is the "initiatory sample;"—let us see what is proposed shall follow the "entering wedge."

We have before us an extract of an article from the Boston Quarterly Review, written by Professor Brownson, whose views on Democracy and slavery have been highly lauded by a leading locofoco paper in this State. After a violent phillipic against the institution of wages, and expressing a belief that the working man would be better off if placed on the footing of a slave, he says:

"But having traced the inequality we complain of to its origin, we proceed to ask again, what is the remedy? *The remedy is just to be sought in the destruction of the Priest.*"

"*The Priest is universally a tyrant*, universally the enslaver of his brethern, and therefore,—it is Christianity condemns him!!!

"It may be supposed that we, protestants, have no priests; but for ourselves, we know no fundamental difference between a Catholic Priest and a Protestant Clergyman, as we know no difference of any magnitude, in relation to the principles on which they are based, between a Protestant Church and a Catholic Church."

"There must be no class of men set apart and authorized, either by law or fashion, to speak to us in the name of God, or to be interpreters of the word of God. ☞THE WORD OF GOD NEVER DROPS FROM THE PRIEST'S LIPS."!!!

"But one might as well undertake to dip the ocean dry with a clam shell, as to undertake to cure the evils of the social state by converting men to the Christianity of the Church."

"We object not to the religious instruction; we object not to the gathering of the People, one day in seven, to sing and pray, and to listen to a discourse from a religious teacher; *but we object to every thing like an outward visible Church; to every thing that in the remotest degree partakes of the Priest.*"!!

* * * * * *

"*The hereditary descent of property is* AN ANOMALY IN OUR AMERICAN SYSTEM, WHICH MUST BE REMOVED, OR THE SYSTEM ITSELF WILL BE DESTROYED."

"A man shall have all he honestly acquires so long as he himself belongs to the world in which he acquires it. BUT HIS POWER OVER HIS PROPERTY MUST CEASE WITH HIS LIFE, AND HIS PROPERTY MUST THEN BECOME THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE, [!!] to be disposed of by some equitable law, for the use of the generation which takes his place."

"It is a great measure and a startling. The rich, the business community will never consent to it, and we think we know too much of human nature to believe that it will ever be effected peaceably. It will be effected only by the strong arm of physical force."

"It will come if it comes at all only at the conclusion of war, the like of which, the world as yet, has never witnessed, and from which, however inevitable it may seem to the eye of philosophy, the heart of HUMANITY recoils with horror."!!!

These sentiments come fresh from the fountain head of locofocoism, the organ of Mr. Van Buren in the city of Boston, and these are the measures which are to be consummated in the event of the re-election of Mr. Van Buren. This is the radicalism that is to sweep away forever the time-honored institutions of our country under which we have prospered and grown a great nation. Religion, the very bulwark of our freedom and Constitution is to be swept away and laws relating to the descent of property are to be totally abolished. Let the people ponder these things; a mine of destruction is under them which will be sprung sooner than they are aware of.—*Mobile Chronicle.*

CHARLESTON, August 20.

DREADFUL NEWS FROM FLORIDA.—INDIAN KEY DESTROYED, AND THE INHABITANTS BUTCHERED BY THE INDIANS!!

Again it becomes our melancholy duty to record the cold blooded butchery of men, women and children, by the sanguinary Seminoles. Again has the treacherous savages bathed their tomahawks and scalping knives hilt deep in human blood, burning houses and destroying property, and been allowed deliberately to retire in security to their fastnesses, to prepare for another attack on the defenceless inhabitants of Florida, whenever a favorable opportunity shall offer. These scenes may, and probably will be reiterated time and again, unless some more energetic measures are adopted to drive them from the Territory, or the inhabitants flee from their homes and country, leaving the Indians in undisputed possession.

The intelligence of this most disastrous occurrence was brought to this port, by Capt. Kenyon, of the schr. *Victoria*, arrived at Quarantine yesterday, from Key West. He states that a wrecking vessel arrived at Key West, from Indian Key, 7th inst. with a few of the survivors, who stated that a number of Indians in their canoes, attacked Indian Key, on the night of the 5th inst. and after murdering part of the inhabitants, and filling their canoes with plunder, burnt the whole settlement, consisting of about 30 houses, dwellings and stores: The Indians remained until noon on the following day, when they left for the main. The survivors were concealed during this time under a wharf, and left immediately after the Indians departed for Key West. Our informant, not having conversed with any of the survivors, is unable to give us a more detailed account. It was stated at Key West, that some two or three of the Inhabitants of Indian Key had made their escape in one of the Indian canoes, and arrived at Tea Table Key, in the immediate vicinity.

It appears, so soon as the alarm was given by the yells of the Indians, Mr. Houseman and wife, and Mr. Howe, wife, and five children, were successful in making their escape, and went to Tea-Table Key, which is about one mile and a half. Dr. Perrine, wife, and three children, remained in their house for a short time, when the Doctor went to the Cupola and spoke to the Indians in Spanish—but it is supposed they then shot him, for he was not again seen. His lady, with her two daughters and son, retreated to the Turtle Crawl, near the house, watched their opportunity, and while the Indians were plundering, started in a boat for an old hulk, lying about two hundred yards from the Key, where they remained until day light, when they were taken away by a boat from Tea Table Key. Mr. John Motte, master of the wrecking sloop Key West, with his wife, two children, and his mother, retired, for the purpose of secreting them in the privy; but poor unfortunate people, they were soon dragged out, and Mr. Motte and wife were shot—the mother escaping to the water, by which she was saved—they then dashed out the brains of the two infants against the rocks, and left them with the corpses of the parents. As the house of Dr. P. was burnt, his body must have been consumed in it. A lad, about 12 years, brother of Mrs. E. Smith, hid himself in the cistern of Mr. Houseman's house—with a carpenter named Blacks—the latter was saved, but much burnt; the lad perished in the flames. The only other person on the Key, at the time of the attack, hurt, was Mr. Otis, a carpenter—he was wounded by a rifle ball, which has been extracted, and he is doing well. At Tea Table Key, a U. S. post, about one mile and a half from Indian Key, there were about 12 invalids, in charge of a Doctor of the U. S. A. The rest of the detachment of Marines, under command of Lieut. Sloan, had left about 48 hours before, in the U. S. schr. *Ware*, for Romano, to join the expedition of boats in the everglades, under command of Lieut. Com'g. M'Laughlin. Nevertheless, the Doctor, so soon as he heard of the attack, with five of his invalids, and Mr. Houseman, pushed towards the scene of action, with a barge, in which was mounted a gun, which they discharged, on approaching the place—it recoiled and went over board. The Indians left their plunder, and walked as far as they could in the water towards the boats, distributing themselves and firing, by which they wounded one of the Doctor's men, and obliged him to haul off. The following persons were on the Key at the attack—Mr. Houseman and wife, Mr. Chs. Howe, wife and 5 children, Dr. Perrine, wife and 3 children, Mrs. Elliott Smith, child, brother and mother, Jno. Motte, wife and 3 children, Messrs. Otis, Blocks and Glass, carpenters, Mr. Goodhue, clerk of Mr. Houseman, 8 men, crew of wrecking sloop *Key West*, and some 10 or 12 negroes, the latter all saved. Out of this number Mr. Motte, wife and 2 children, are destroyed, and Dr. Perrine and the brother of Mrs. Smith, with all of the houses, except one of Mr. Howe's. A boat in charge of Charles Stuart, was immediately sent from this place with the news to Cape Florida, and one from this to Cape Romano, with the hopes that some of the Indians might be intercepted on their return. Charles Stewart and one other man had been a hunting, and were in the act of landing on Indian Key, when they were warned by the yells of the savages in time to make their escape.

Mr. Howe's family, and the rest of the unfortunate suffers, are on board of the wrecking schooner *Sylph*, at Indian Key, awaiting clothes, provisions, &c. from this, all of which have been sent them by the sloop *Veritha*, Capt. Wood. This is rather an imperfect account, but all of the facts are strictly stated.

The Blessings of Low Wages and no Meat.—It being stated in debate in the Senate, on the sub-Treasury bill, that the French laborers, under the operation of the sub-Treasury hard-money system of that Government, could not afford to eat meat, the Hon. Ruel Williams, a Van Buren Senator from Maine, undertook to show that the French laborers got along better without meat. These are his words:

"It is true, sir, that a greater portion of the laborers of France are *deprived of the use of animal food;* but does it follow that, as a whole, they are *the worse off!* No, sir; so far from it, I have the authority of an *English statesman*, who speaks from observation and a critical examination of the subject, for saying that the *reverse is the case*." This is the doctrine held by the Administration Senators in Congress. We wish these honorable gentlemen would try the experiment themselves, and then tell their countrymen how they relish it—whether it is so pleasant a matter to live without meat, and whether they still think that the great body of their countrymen who subsist by labor should have their wages reduced so low as to be unable to procure animal food for themselves and their families. We opine that those gentlemen who, themselves "faring sumptuously every day," descant so complacently on the advantages of low wages and dry bread, would change their note if they were compelled to set the example. The truth is, that the doctrines avowed by these politicians are insulting to the intelligence of the country, and it is impossible to hear them or read them without utter disgust.—*National Intelligencer.*

Symptomatic.—The Globe has commenced discussing Gen. Harrison's Cabinent. This looks very like giving up the ship.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

The announcement yesterday of the arrival of the Steam Ship President, a new vessel in our waters, on this her first trip, created more than the usual sensation. The news she brings is six days later, having left England August 1st.

The "President" brings 44 passengers.

The Earl of Durham, late Governor General of Upper Canada, is dead. He died at Cowes, Isle of Wight, July 28th.

The Report of the Commissioners on the North-Eastern Boundary Line has been published, and an opinion was prevailing that Great Britain has a decided right to the whole of the disputed territory.

The Flour market was higher, though the prospect of a crop was more favourable.

Cotton maintained previous rates, and steady business doing.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts still continue gloomy, and the manufacturers buy for immediate use only.

The news has had no effect on Cotton. Prices on the other side are without any material change, and the stock is too small here and in too few hands to be influenced.

The influence on flour and stocks has been unfavorable. Flour, which was held very firmly yesterday before the news transpired at $5 25 a 5 37 for Western, is now offered freely by the holders at that price, indeed sales have been made at the quarter.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

The Acadia arrived at Boston yesterday in twelve days and a half from Liverpool.

Revival in the Export of Manufactured Goods to the United States.—The quantity of manufactured goods exported to the United States was remarkably small during the first six months of the present year. Within the last few weeks, however, the quantity has increased, and now there is a fair export to the States. The President, steam ship, although she charged five guineas per ton, got not less than 1300 packages of manufactured goods on freight. The packet ships as well as the transient vessels also get a fair share of goods. We trust, therefore, that we may hail the present revival of export as a symptom of returning confidence in the United States' market, and that the consumption of British goods by our transatlantic brethren will speedily become as extensive as it was before the season of distress.

Liv. Albion.

Illness of the King of the French.—I regret exceedingly to state that a rumour is prevalent in the best circles, that the King is suffering under an affection of the heart, which inspires uneasiness in the minds of his friends.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN, AUG. 11.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

By the schooner Emblem, which arrived at this port yesterday from Matamoras, we have received letters and papers of that port to the 1st instant, and dates from Mexico city to the 16th of July.

Urrea, the late Republican leader, had escaped from the dungeon of the Inquisition, roused the People, attacked and captured the city of Mexico, and made President Bustamente a prisoner. Bustamente subsequently got his liberty, and called the Centralists to the rescue; and a general battle is yet to decide which party shall remain master of the capital.

MATAMORAS, July 30.

On the 15th, Urrea, assisted by his coadjutors, Gomez Padrasa, ex-Vice President, and Gomez Farrillas, attacked the Palace, and after a bloody engagement, in which 300 men are reported to have been killed, Bustamente was taken prisoner. Before dark, the city of Mexico was in the hands of Urrea, who declared himself in favor of Federalism; and he will sink or swim with the cause he has espoused. Subsequently, the Seminary, the Cathedral, and the *Diputacion* were taken possession of; these, with the Palace, form the four corners of the great square.

On the 16th, the latest intelligence received, Bustamente was given his liberty; and the Centralists were collecting their forces to make a desperate resistance.

Upon the occurrence of these important events, Santa Anna left Vera Cruz immediately in *la d.l.genci* for the Capital.

COL. CROGHAN AND GEN. HARRISON.

The official paper, in the extremity of its desperation, in view of the dark clouds that lower over the fortunes of the party of which it is the organ, has published sundry letters of Col. Croghan, being one side of a correspondence which it appears took place between that officer and Gen. Harrison, in the years 1818 and 1825. The purpose of this publication is of course to make it appear to the public that Col. Croghan bears testimony, in some way or other, to the discredit of his ancient commander. The actual opinion of Col. C. on that subject is matter of history. To show what sort of testimony the gallant Colonel has borne on this subject, when Gen. Harrison's military conduct was called in question, we copy from Niles' Register, vol. viii., Sup. p. 183, the following extract from a Letter from Col. (then Major) Croghan.—*Nat. Int.*

FROM THE SCIOTO GAZETTE.

LOWER SANDUSKY, Aug. 27, 1813.

Extract of a letter from Major Croghan *to his friend at Senecatown.*

"I have with much regret seen, in some of the public prints, such misrepresentations respecting my refusal to evacuate this post, as are calculated not only to injure me in the estimation of military men, but also to excite unfavorable impressions as to the propriety of Gen. Harrison's conduct relative to this affair.

"*His character as a military man is too well established to need my approbation or support.* But his public services entitle him at least to common justice—this affair does not furnish causes of reproach. If public opinion has been hastily misled respecting his late conduct, it will require but a moment's cool, dispassionate reflection to convince them of its propriety. The measures recently adopted by him, so far from deserving censure, are the clearest proofs of *his keen penetration and able generalship.*"

GEORGE WASHINGTON WAS A FARMER.

John Adams was a lawyer.
Thomas Jefferson was a lawyer.
James Madison was a lawyer.
James Monroe was a lawyer.
John Quincy Adams is a lawyer.
Andrew Jackson is a lawyer.
Martin Van Buren is a lawyer.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON IS A FARMER.

Like causes produce similar effects; under Washington the country was prosperous and happy. Let us have another FARMER President and another age of prosperity.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Mr. Dixon H. Lewis of Alabama, has, we fear, made a bad speculation. He subscribed for 600 or 800 copies of the Extra Globe, and his District has gone against him by about 700 majority. If he would double his subscription, he would probably double the Whig majority.—*Ib.*

ANOTHER NEGRO WITNESS CASE.

It is probably well known every where that the testimony of negroes is not admitted in the courts of the slave States in prosecutions against white persons. The consequences of making such testimony competent in such cases, and where the institution of slavery exists, can be easily imagined by any person of common sense. If the Hooe case was a strong one *for the South* against Mr. Van Buren, we have now to present one which seems to us still stronger, and which seems to have been attended with other circumstances not at all creditable to Mr. Van Buren's abstract sense of justice. The letter below, detailing the circumstances of the case, was transmitted to us by a gentleman well known in the councils of the nation, whose name, if published, we are sure would be a sufficient warrant for reposing in the statement entire credit.

Madisonian.

NEWCASTLE COUNTY, (DEL.) Aug. 3, 1840.

Dear Sir: That the South may be informed correctly in regard to Mr. Van Buren, I send you for publication certain facts in relation to his approval of negro testimony, in the trial of an officer in the revenue service, before the collector of this district, in June, 1839.

At that time charges and specifications of them were preferred by a certain Henry D. Nones, a captain in the revenue cutter service, against Josiah Murch, then first lieutenant in the same service. The collector of the district, Henry Whiteley, Esq. was ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury to conduct the examination. Mr. Murch was defended by counsel, and the prosecution in behalf of the Captain carried on by counsel employed by himself. The character of the testimony, on the part of the complainant, generally, was such that the counsel for Mr. Murch deemed it unnecessary to enter upon any defence—it was composed entirely of the crew and officers under the immediate command of the complainant, Nones, and of negroes, his own servants, employed in the ward-room. Five negroes, if I am correctly informed, were brought forward to testify; the moment the first was called to the stand, Mr. Murch and his counsel (protesting against such evidence, it not being competent in the courts of this State for negroes to testify against white persons) left the room. The collector proceeded, however, to take the testimony, and, after closing the same, forwarded it to Washington—the whole of which I presume you can find in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. A copy of one of the negro depositions I now have before me. Mr. Murch had his commission taken from him, the testimony having been laid before the President and "approved by him."

So unexpected was this decision to Mr. Murch, and indeed to every one who knew the character of the testimony adduced against him, that Mr. Murch thought it proper to appeal directly to the President for reinstatement; he did so both personally and by letter. To impress more fully upon the minds of the powers that be at Washington the injustice done to him, Mr. Murch forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury a deposition of one of the negroes, taken at the negro's own request, after his discharge from the cutter, by a magistrate of the town of Newcastle, in which he states that what he testified to before Col. Whiteley, the Collector, was false; "that he was compelled by threats made by Captain Nones to give such testimony," &c. Upon the receipt of this deposition by Mr. Woodbury, the Secretary of the Treasury, he informed Mr. Murch, in substance, by letter, "that this testimony of the negro could not go to rebut his first deposition, but might be made the ground-work of new proceedings against Captain Nones," [I have not the letter before me, and therefore merely give the substance.] To which Mr. Murch, under date of September 10, 1839, made the following reply. After acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Woodbury's letter of the 6th instant, he says: "I have to say that the affidavit of Wm. Kork [negro] was sent to the Department, not for the purpose of commencing new proceedings against Capt. Nones, or any other person, but with the object of showing to the Department the character of the evidence on which my dismissal has been founded." Several letters were written to the Department and to the President by the friends of Mr. Murch, and, I think, a formal remonstrance sent by his counsel to the Treasury Department. On the 4th of January, 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury wrote to me, (who had addressed a letter directly to the President in regard to Mr. Murch,) as follows: "Sir, in reply to your letter of the 27th ult. to the President of the United States, which has been referred to this Department, I would inform you that Lieut. Murch was dismissed from the revenue service, by the President, on *satisfactory evidence* of improper conduct, which, though the charges and proof have been once or twice re-examined, has never been satisfactorily rebutted or explained."

These proceedings are now matter of record, or ought to be, in the Treasury Department, copies of most of which I took the precaution at the time to retain. If you think any good can be had by publishing it, please do so, and make whatever remarks you may think proper. I will only add, that no officer, however high or honest, is safe for a moment, if the Government is to tolerate negroes, under the immediate control of an officer, to give testimony against another whom he has thought proper to prefer charges against.

P. S. You will perceive that Woodbury was willing for Murch to make the deposition of the negro Kork sufficient ground to commence proceedings upon against Nones.

Messrs. Anderson and Lazarus have chartered the steam boat Huntress for the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company, to run on the line between this and Charleston.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

The beautiful tenements which have been erected on Market street, since the fire, are already beginning to receive their occupants. Messrs. Brown & DeRosset have also taken possession of their commodious counting-room and Warehouse on the Wharf.

Ib.

New Steam Saw Mill.—A new Steam Saw Mill is erecting by Rothwell and Berry, at the upper part of the Town, just below the Rail Road Depot.—*Wil. Chronicle.*

Melancholy.—It is with deep regret, says the N. Y. Courier, that we mention the death of *Henry Camman McNeill*, son of Major Wm. G. NcNeill, of New York city. In company with some youthful companions he was bathing in the Connecticut River, at Springfield, when venturing out too far, he suddenly disappeared.—The body was recovered in about a quarter of an hour, but life was extinct, and the efforts of the best of medical aid which was called in proved ineffectual. He was a lad of bright promise, but thirteen years old, with manners and capacity far beyond his years. He had been educated at the school of Messrs. Peugnet and brothers, in New York, and was on a visit at his uncle's, Lieut. Whistlers, at Springfield, when this fatal event occurred.

H. M. MOREHEAD.
HARRISON & TYLER

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1840.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

No. 1. Col. Charles McDowell of Burke county.
2. Gen. Jas. Wellborn of Wilkes.
3. David Ramsour of Lincoln.
4. David F. Caldwell of Rowan.
5. James Mebane of Caswell.
6. Hon. Abraham Rencher of Chatham.
7. John B. Kelly of Moore.
8. Dr. James S. Smith of Orange.
9. Charles Manly of Wake.
10. Col. Wm. L. Long of Halifax.
11. Wm. W. Cherry of Bertie.
12. Thomas F. Jones of Perquimons.
13. Josiah Collins of Washington.
14. James W. Bryan of Carteret.
15. Daniel B. Baker of New Hanover.

MOST GLORIOUS VICTORY!

We have the pleasure, below, of presenting our readers with the *full returns* of the late election, showing a majority of

8,383!!

for our patriotic and talented Whig candidate for Governor; and a clear Whig majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, of

36!!

This has exceeded our most sanguine hopes. In every State, as the Richmond Whig well remarks, the Whigs run ahead of their own calculations—They are now united, under a leader who grows up on their affections as they become better acquainted with him. They are animated by the hope of putting an end to the misrule, corruption, and extravagance which have so long prevailed, and of restoring the country to its wonted prosperity. With so much to cheer us on, it would be surprising if we had failed, or could fail.

The progress of our cause has been gradual, and is the more likely to be permanent. In 1836 the majority by which Brown was re-elected to the Senate was about 30. In 1836, Judge Strange was elected by only 1 majority. In 1838, the Whigs turned the tables upon them, and had 12 majority. Now we have 36.

The extraordinary number of votes polled will strike the reader's attention, as evidencing the deep feeling which pervades the whole country. The people are thoroughly aroused; and those who speculate upon carrying North Carolina in the Fall by a failure of the Whigs to turn out, will find themselves wofully mistaken. In 1836, the votes for Dudley and Spaight, the largest ever before given in the State, amounted to 66 881. In this election, upwards of 80,000 votes have been cast.

N. CAROLINA ELECTION.

FOR GOVERNOR.

	Morehead.	*Saunders.*	*Dudley.*	*Spaight.*
Anson,	1100	422	1012	274
Ashe,	maj.	40	376	431
Bladen,	329	451	324	345
Brunswick,	318	244	359	124
Beaufort,	846	363	755	236
Bertie,	483	408	336	489
Burke,	1555	367	1257	516
Buncombe,	855	341	1194	533
Henderson,	451	46		
Craven,	671	643	268	669
Carteret,	448	282	371	243
Camden,	524	91	425	40
Columbus,	242	288	210	185
Cumberland,	621	952	499	800
Chatham,	1075	603	932	657
Cabarrus,	840	395	643	227
Caswell,	270	1137	116	1067
Chowan,	292	203	312	167
Currituck,	150	528	70	479
Davidson,	1409	470	1289	89
Duplin,	234	766	300	754
Edgecombe,	111	1298	71	1151
Franklin,	383	636	308	564
Granville,	873	760	977	391
Greene,	308	258	171	275
Guilford,	2211	469	1145	475
Gates,	maj.	11	229	390
Hyde,	485	179	450	158
Halifax,	622	446	565	463
Hertford,	395	231	379	264
Haywood,	438	202	143	459
Iredell,	1668	332	1284	256
Johnston,	574	611	364	672
Jones,	212	121	228	121
Lenoir,	265	386	192	385
Lincoln,	933	2056	695	1674
Moore,	560	517	342	545
Martin,	344	574	251	519
Macon and Cherokee,	723	333	275	450
Montgomery,	1102	139	1048	93
Mecklenburg,	984	1201	869	1095
Northampton,	543	519	604	239
Nash,	73	782	102	679
New Hanover,	219	899	224	730
Orange,	1662	1549	1237	1132
Onslow,	142	690	252	518
Pitt,	625	519	482	510
Pasquotank,	660	222	491	259
Perquimons,	494	124	479	49
Person,	272	583	230	498
Richmond,	672	79	617	60
Randolph,	1290	343	1000	112
Robeson,	601	568	409	508
Rockingham,	533	1000	300	846
Rutherford,	1652	546	1478	588
Rowan,	954	626	1642	117
Davie,	668	247		
Surry,	1129	978	883	1035
Stokes,	1167	1190	828	802
Sampson,	478	739	419	666
Tyrrell,	427	44	400	25
Warren,	88	705	92	673
Washington,	379	96	377	34
Wake,	1030	1157	864	891
Wayne,	263	777	180	716
Wilkes,	1425	127	1126	158
Yancy	391	419	105	512
	43,771	35,388	35,858	31,023

LEGISLATURE.

Pasquotank.—Commons, —— Proctor, Whig.—*No change.* Poll: Proctor 400, Ehringhaus, Whig, 304, Whitehurst, Van, 176.

Perquimons.—Thos. Wilson, Whig, Commons. *No change.* Poll: Wilson 467, John C. Skinner, Van, 82, John Saunders, Van, 20.

Hertford.—B. T. Spiers, Whig, Senate; N. H. Smith, Whig, Commons. *No change.* Poll: Senate, Spiers 219, G. C. Moore, Van, 143. Commons, Smith 393, S. Smith, Van, 228.

Tyrrell.—McClease, Whig, Com. *No change.*

Chowan.—R. T. Paine, Whig. Poll: Paine 297, A. Munn, Van, 132. *No change.*

Gates.—Whitmell J. Stallings, Van, Commons. *No change.*

Montgomery.—Edmund F. Lilly and T. Pemberton, Whigs. Poll: Lilly 795, Pemberton 733, Dr. Worth, Whig, 551. For Sheriff, Hearne 1031.

New Hanover.—Larkins in the Senate; Miller and Kerr in the Commons. All Vans. *No change.*—Poll: Commons, Miller 883, Kerr 859, Hatcher (independent) 176.

Onslow.—Pollock in the Senate; Ennett in the Commons. Both Vans. *No change.*

Sampson.—Sloan in the Senate; Lane and Herring in the Commons. All Vans. *Whig loss of one.* Poll: Senate, Sloan 407, Ashford, Whig, 322.—Commons, Lane 751, Herring 739, Monk, Whig, 474, Underwood, Whig, 459.

Burke.—Commons, W. M. Carson, Joseph Neill and E. P. Miller. All Whigs. *No change.* Poll: Carson 1521, Neill 1513, Miller 1488, W. W. Avery, Van, 431. Pearson, Whig, elected Sheriff.

Burke and Yancy.—In this Senatorial District, B. S. Gaither, Whig, is elected over Thomas Baker, Van, by 414 votes—*a Whig gain.*

Yancy.—Fleming, Van, elected over Blalock, W. *Whig loss.*

Buncombe, Haywood, Macon, &c.—T. L. Clingman, Whig, elected to the Senate by more than 500 majority over his V. Buren opponent—*a Whig gain.*

Haywood.—Keener, Whig, re-elected.

Macon and Cherokee.—Jacob Siler, Whig, re-elected.

Rutherford.—J. G. Bynum, Whig, elected to the Senate by 550 votes over Edwards, Van, and 3 Commoners, being a Whig gain. Names not received.

Wilkes.—Messrs. Bryan and Gray, Whigs. *No change.*

Ashe.—McMillan, Whig, over Nye, Van. *Whig gain.*

Wilkes and Ashe.—Anderson Mitchell, Whig, Senator.

Cabarrus.—Christopher Melchor, Senate; Daniel M. Barringer, Commons. Both Whigs, and a Whig gain of one. Poll: Senate, Melchor 424, Alexander, Van, 183. Commons, Barringer 827, Boger, Van, 385.

Mecklenburg.—J. T. J. Orr, Senate; J. Walker, G. W. Caldwell and B. Morrow, Commons. All Vans. *No change.* Poll: Orr 663, J. W. Osborne, Whig, 597. Commons, Walker 1262, Caldwell 1241, Morrow 1186, J. T. Draffin, Whig, 943, E. Stuart, ditto, 935, W. Davidson, ditto, 931.

Rowan and Davie.—Samuel Ribelin, Senate; H. C. Jones, Isaac Burns and Dr. —— Williams, Commons. All Whigs. *No change.* Poll: Commons: Jones 1573, Burns 1509, Williams 1523, Clemmons, Van. 884, Crawford, ditto, 895, Smith, ditto, 817.

Surry.—Puryear in the Senate; H. P. Poindexter, C. Franklin and N. Boyden, Commons. All Whigs. *No change.* Poll: Puryear 589, Dobson, Van, 505. Commons, Franklin 1119, Boyden 1086, Poindexter 1071, Taliaferro, Van, 958, Hauser, ditto, 951, Roberts, ditto, 912.

Guilford.—James T. Morehead, Senate, without opposition; George C. Mendenhall, William Doak and James Brannock, Commons, without opposition.

Senatorial District of Gates and Chowan.—Rufus K. Speed, Whig. Poll:

	Speed.	Rawls, (Van.)
Chowan,	125	113
Gates,	23 maj.	

Senatorial District of Moore and Montgomery.—Dr. Montgomery, Whig. Poll:

	Montgomery.	McCallum, Van.
Moore county,	359	378
Montgomery,	705	113
	1064	491

Whig majority 573.

Greene and Lenoir Senatorial District.—Poll:

	Whitfield, Van.	Harper, Whig.
Greene,	117	163
Lenoir,	158	107
	175	170

Beaufort and Hyde Senatorial District.—Poll:

	Selby, Whig.	Clark, Van.
Beaufort,	582	215
Hyde,	132	57
	714	272

The Senate is composed of fifty members, divided politically as follows:—

WHIG.		VAN BUREN.	
Anson,	1	Bladen, Columbus, &c.	1
Ashe and Wilkes,	1	Camden & Currituck,	1
Beaufort and Hyde,	1	Caswell,	1
Bertie,	1	Craven,	1
Buncombe, &c.	1	Cumberland,	1
Burke and Yancy,	1	Duplin,	1
Cabarrus,	1	Edgecombe,	1
Carteret and Jones,	1	Franklin,	1
Chatham,	1	Greene and Lenoir,	1
Chowan and Gates,	1	Johnston,	1
Davidson,	1	Lincoln,	1
Granville,	1	Martin,	1
Guilford,	1	Mecklenburg,	1
Halifax,	1	Nash,	1
Hertford,	1	New Hanover,	1
Iredell,	1	Onslow,	1
Moore & Montgomery,	1	Person,	1
Northampton,	1	Rockingham,	1
Orange,	1	Sampson,	1
Pasquotank and Perquimons,	1	Wake,	1
Pitt,	1	Warren,	1
Randolph,	1	Wayne,	1
Robeson & Richmond,	1		22
Rowan and Davie,	1		
Rutherford,	1		
Stokes,	1		
Surry,	1		
Tyrrell and Northampton,	1		
	28		

The House of Commons is composed of 120 members, as follows:—

WHIG.		VAN BUREN.	
Anson,	2	Bladen,	1
Ashe,	1	Caswell,	2
Beaufort,	2	Columbus,	1
Bertie,	2	Cumberland,	2
Brunswick,	1	Currituck,	1
Buncombe and Henderson,	2	Duplin,	2
Burke,	3	Edgecombe,	2
Cabarrus,	1	Franklin,	2
Camden,	1	Gates,	1
Carteret,	1	Johnston,	1
Chatham,	3	Lenoir,	1
Chowan,	1	Lincoln,	4
Craven,	2	Martin,	1
Davidson,	2	Mecklenburg,	3
Granville,	3	Nash,	1
Greene,	1	New Hanover,	2
Guilford,	3	Onslow,	1
Halifax,	3	Orange,	1
Haywood,	1	Person,	2
Hertford,	1	Robeson,	1
Hyde,	1	Rockingham,	2
Iredell,	3	Sampson,	2
Johnston,	1	Stokes,	1
Jones,	1	Wake,	3
Montgomery,	2	Warren,	2
Macon,	1	Wayne,	2
Moore,	1	Yancy,	1
Northampton,	2		45
Orange,	3		
Pasquotank,	1		
Perquimons,	1		
Pitt,	2		
Randolph,	2		
Richmond,	2		
Robeson,	1		
Rowan and Davie,	3		
Rutherford,	3		
Stokes,	2		
Surry,	3		
Tyrrell,	1		
Washington,	1		
Wilkes,	2		
	75		

The following table of the popular vote in the several districts, is interesting:—

1st DISTRICT, composed of the Counties of Perquimons, Pasquotank, Chowan, Currituck, Camden, Gates and Hertford, represented in Congress by Kenneth Rayner, Whig,

For Morehead,	2515
Saunders,	1410
Whig majority,	1105

2d DISTRICT, composed of Halifax, Bertie, Martin and Northampton, represented by Jesse A. Bynum, Van,—

Saunders,	2007
Morehead,	1992
Van Buren majority,	15

3d DISTRICT, composed of Beaufort, Hyde, Edgecombe, Pitt, Tyrrell, and Washington, represented by Edward Stanly, Whig,—

Morehead,	2873
Saunders,	2499
Whig majority,	374

4th DISTRICT, composed of Lenoir, Craven, Jones, Carteret, Wayne, Greene, and Johnston, represented by Charles Shepard, Van,—

Saunders,	3078
Morehead,	2741
Van Buren majority,	337

5th DISTRICT, composed of New Hanover, Brunswick, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, and Columbus, represented by Jas. J. McKay, Van,—

Saunders,	4077
Morehead,	1992
Van Buren majority,	2085

6th DISTRICT, composed of Franklin, Granville, Warren, and Nash, represented by M. T. Hawkins, Van,—

Saunders,	2883
Morehead,	1417
Van Buren majority,	1466

7th DISTRICT, composed of Richmond, Anson, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson and Montgomery, represented by Edmund Deberry, Whig,—

Morehead,	4656
Saunders,	2677
Whig majority,	1979

8th DISTRICT, composed of Orange, Wake, and Person, represented by Wm. Montgomery, Van,—

Saunders,	3289
Morehead,	2964
Van Buren majority,	325

9th DISTRICT, composed of Rockingham, Stokes, Guilford, and Caswell, represented by John Hill, Van,—

Morehead,	4181
Saunders,	3796
Whig majority,	385

10th DISTRICT, composed of Randolph, Rowan, Davidson, Davie, and Chatham, represented by Chas. Fisher, Van,—

Morehead,	5396
Saunders,	2289
Whig majority,	3107

11th DISTRICT, composed of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Lincoln, represented by H. W. Conner, Van,—

Saunders,	3652
Morehead,	2757
Van Buren majority,	895

12th DISTRICT, composed of Buncombe, Rutherford, Haywood, Burke, Macon, Yancey, Cherokee, and Henderson, represented by James Graham, Whig,—

Morehead,	6065
Saunders,	2254
Whig majority,	3811

13th DISTRICT, composed of Wilkes, Surry, Ashe, and Iredell, represented by Lewis Williams, Whig,—

Morehead,	4222
Saunders,	1477
Whig majority,	2745

RECAPITULATION.

	Whig.	*Van.*
1st DISTRICT, majority,	1105	
2d do.		15
3d do.	374	
4th do.		337
5th do.		2085
6th do.		1466
7th do.	1979	
8th do.		325
9th do.	385	
10th do.	3107	
11th do.		895
12th do.	3811	
13th do.	2745	
	13,506	5,123

Whig majority in the whole State, **8,383.**

It appears, from the above tables, that 7 of our 13 Districts have given decided Whig majorities. Among them are two Districts, now misrepresented in Congress by Charles Fisher and John Hill.

ROBESON COUNTY.

	Lumberton,	White House,	Red Banks,	Sterling's Mills,	McPhaul's,	Allordsville,	St. Paul's,	
Gov. Morehead.	88	256	56	177	75	81	257	601
Gov. Saunders.	59	70	41	52	58	59	71	568
Senate. Dockery.	77	9	59	6	82	80	14	447
Senate. Rhodes.	59	64	18	41	29	29	63	385
Commons. Graham.	161	81	102	53	129	115	75	588
Commons. Williams.	59	65	43	57	54	52	15	575
Commons. Wilson.	59	73	128	00	161	159	59	568
Sheriff. Regan.	59	73	00	00	161	159	59	586
Sheriff. McAlpin.	52	3	124	00	161	159	59	589
Sheriff. Gregory.	52	89	57	54	52	86	2	389
Sheriff. Rowland.	52	89	57	54	52	86	2	389
	93	273	273	273	273	273	273	176

MOORE COUNTY.

	Governor. Morehead.	Governor. Saunders.	Commons. Murchison.	Commons. McNeill.
Carthage,	109	139	97	133
Ritter's,	74	51	43	77
Pocket,	77	41	90	27
River,	35	19	31	25
Arnold's,	30	43	31	42
Sanders',	41	75	51	64
Shuffield's,	88	18	70	37
McAuley's,	88	77	99	64
Sand Hills,	18	54	15	52
	560	517	526	521

Letter to the Editor, dated

LAWRENCEVILLE, August 17, 1840.

Mr. E. J. Hale—Dear Sir: Glorious news from old Montgomery! Vanism entirely demolished!! Morehead received *three votes* more than Deberry and Morris united, and Saunders 86 less than Morris! At Lawrenceville and Sanders's, adjoining the village, Saunders nor McCallum, the Van candidates, did not receive a single vote, and at several places one and two. Judge Saunders was in Montgomery Saturday before the election, at Wm. Harris's muster ground, and addressed a large crowd, and was roughly handled by Mr. Deberry, who happened to be there, insomuch that at that muster ground, (where Morris, the Van Buren candidate, last year received 40 votes, and Deberry 72, it being always the strong hold of Vanism in our county,) Judge Saunders, by his eloquent and forcible speech, received *eleven votes*, and Morehead 133! Morehead was never in the county; Saunders has visited us as a Judge and candidate, and received in the county, 139 votes, while Morehead received 1102.

INDIANA.—The Whig Governor is elected by about 10,000 majority, and in the Legislature a majority of 4 to 1 in favor of the Whigs.

KENTUCKY.—The Whig Governor elected by 17,750 majority.

MISSOURI—is supposed to have gone for Van as before. Majority not ascertained.

ILLINOIS—do. do.

CHARLES FISHER.—This Federal Tory member of Congress has published a long Address "to the Rowan Republican Central Committee," dated at Washington City, July 15th, 1840, which is only surpassed in bold assertion, barefaced falsehood, and humbug, by Montgomery and Hawkins's celebrated Circular. It occupies nearly nine columns of his organ, the Western Carolinian. We do not know the fact, but think it highly probable, that the Whigs owe some part of their immense majority in that District, to the free circulation of this Address; just as we were astonished at the aid the Whigs received in Northampton and Surry, by the appearance of Messrs. Strange and Brown in those regions, making speeches; and at Harris's muster ground in Montgomery, after a speech from Gen. Saunders. The fact is, that the Administration is in bad odour, and its advocates know it; but, allowing party ties to get the better of principle, they do not scruple to attempt every species of deception. When one of their tricks is detected, the confidence of the people is gone, a reaction takes place, and the Whig cause is benefitted.

Thus it is, doubtless, with Fisher's Address. The people are not fools, and none but fools could be deceived by such palpable falsehoods as he tells. For instance, he says, speaking of the abolitionists, that they "openly declare that the *ownership* of the slaves is not in the South, but in the North—or, in other words, they insist that our slaves belong to them." Now Mr. Fisher must have had a special revelation of the declarations of the abolitionists, to be able to vouch for such a marvellous story as this. We always thought that the abolitionists contended that the slaves belonged to no body, North or South. Mr. Fisher has discovered that their object is only to transfer the ownership to themselves.

Again: Mr. Fisher says that Gen. Harrison, in a public speech, declared, that he would, if elected, "give his assent to *all* laws which may pass both Houses of Congress, however much those laws may be against his own principles." This statement of Mr. Fisher's is directly in the teeth of the truth. Gen. Harrison had declared it to be his opinion, that the veto power has been abused: that it ought not to be exercised to defeat the will of the people, when clearly and *constitutionally* expressed by Congress. What he did say, as *mis*-quoted by Fisher, was, that, entertaining this opinion, "he would not veto any *Constitutional* bill passed by Congress." Having previously, *as Mr. Fisher well knew*, declared that the designs of the abolitionists were "weak, presumptuous, and UNCONSTITUTIONAL," he is directly committed to veto any bill on that subject, instead of being, as Mr. Fisher represents, committed *not* to veto it. Thus does Mr. Fisher furnish another instance of that base species of *garbling*, by which the infidel proves that "there is no God," or the Sheriff hangs a man, by striking out the word "*not*" from the verdict of acquittal.

Once more: Mr. Fisher winds up his Address, (which abounds with similar bold assertions,) as follows:—

"In the Harrisburg Convention, there *were many abolitionists*, and it is admitted by all candid men, that *they* forced Harrison on their associates as the whig candidate—this motley convention of Abolitionists, Tariffites and Bankites, broke up without making any declaration of principles. On the other hand, in the Baltimore Convention which nominated Van Buren, there was not a single Abolitionist, or a single man in the least tinctured with Abolition—not a Tariffiite, nor a Bankite."

What a circulation of falsehoods is here! In the first place, he says, "there were many abolitionists in the Harrisburg Convention." Why did he not name them? We will not follow his example of making assertions of the truth of which neither he nor we can have any knowledge, and assert that there were *no* abolitionists there, but we will show the reader what an abolition paper said, as a reason why the abolitionists should, and did, nominate Birnie and Earle as their candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency:—

From the Emancipator of April 2d.

"Now it will be observed, that all interests were represented at Harrisburg, EXCEPT THE ABOLITION INTEREST," which had not, so far as we know, a single Representative."

Which of these contradictory statements is true? Mr. Fisher's or the Emancipator's.

Mr. Fisher's assertion about the "*admission* of all candid men," is as base a falsehood as ever was penned, except perhaps his own closing declaration, that in the Baltimore Convention "there was not a single Abolitionist, or a single man in the least tinctured with Abolition—nor a Tariffite, nor a Bankite." When it is recollected, that about three-fourths of all the Delegates at the Baltimore Convention were from the Free States and Tariff States, and where by far the largest portion of the Banks are located, will any body believe Mr. Fisher when he undertakes to assert, without a shadow of evidence as to the fact, that there was no one tinctured with Abolition, no Tariffiite, and no Bankite, there!

What says the Liberator:—

"*To assert that ABOLITIONISM is allied with WHIGISM, is not only a silly falsehood, but a reproach to Democracy. Abolitionism goes "for equal rights and equal privileges"—therefore,* IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY DEMOCRAT, *to be an open and uncompromising ABOLITIONIST, or else confess that he is a* HYPOCRITE *and a* KNAVE!!!"

It is astonishing that Mr. Fisher would venture what little reputation he has upon such assertions. He well knows, that in Congress, no man living has denounced slavery and slave-holders with more violence than Duncan, one of the leaders of the party; or Parmenter, or Williams, or Tappan, or Morris, to say nothing of the New York Evening Post, and Gov. Morton. He well knows too, that that great oracle of Van Burenism, the Boston Quarterly Review, has said, that "the Democratic party puts forth principles which must in the end abolish slavery;" and that the Bay State Democrat declared that "Abolition was but another name for Democracy."

The people of Mr. Fisher's District know these things, also, and it is not surprising that, knowing them, they put their seal of condemnation on him, in a majority of 3,100 honest votes. So may deceit and falsehood ever be rebuked!

GREAT MEETINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

At Macon, Geo., a Whig Convention, 8,000 Delegates, and an immense concourse of other people.

At Lancaster, Ohio, 20,000 people.

At Bennington, Vermont, 10 to 12,000.

At Utica, New York, the great State Convention, 25,000 people.

Truly the people are aroused!

RENUNCIATIONS OF VAN BUREN.

One hundred and eight voters of Frederick county, Virginia, have published a long and able Address to the people of that State, declaring that they have been reluctantly compelled by an imperious sense of duty to abandon Van Buren.

Fifteen resident mechanics of Newark, (N. J.) have published a Card, renouncing Van and going for Harrison.

One hundred individuals who voted for Van in 1836, in Cayuga county, N. Y., have done likewise.

THE STANDARD.—The crazy old man who occasionally assists granny Loring in editing the Standard, has put forth No. 2 of his series of disquisitions on "aristocracy," "rank," &c., (subjects of which the old man's head has always been full,) entitled "Mr. Hale—the Observer." It is full of personal abuse, and therefore harmless. His usual garrulousness will doubtless be spun out for weeks to come. *Perhaps*, after our return from the North, we may look into his Nos., and if there is any thing worthy of notice, it shall receive notice. At present, we are in too good a humour, to crush even as poor a couple of flies as Loring and his redoubtable aid. All we have to ask of them is, to do us the especial favour not to praise "Mr. Hale—the Observer."—Their abuse we can bear—any thing but their praise.

We would merely repeat our defiance, to these worthies, to *copy* any thing we have ever said, and then disprove it. This is what they cannot do. And therefore they take especial care not to give our own words.

IN THE WRONG BOX.—We have seen in our day some laughable mistakes in newspapers, produced by mal-arrangement of paragraphs,—(such as announcing, under the head "Deaths," the fact that a couple had just commenced enjoying life, by getting "Married,")—but we have rarely seen any thing that cut so odd a figure as the following paragraph, inserted in the last North Carolinian, directly under the Election returns, which showed a majority of more than 8,000 for Morehead:—

"The honester portion of the Whigs are coming over to the democracy "by tens, and by hundreds, and by thousands" *Do* stop that ball. The democrats wish to defeat their opponents—not to annihilate them.—*M. Arg.*"

CROWING.—The following is an amusing specimen from a late New York Gazette:—

"Of the result of the Presidential election in North Carolina, there can be no doubt. No member of any party in that State seriously believes, that Martin Van Buren's majority of 1836, will not be more than doubled!!!!

Wonder what the Gazette thinks now, since it has seen Morehead's majority!

A CURIOUS LETTER.—In the Charleston Courier of the 18th, we find the following letter, written by some credulent Tory at Wilmington, on the 16th:—

Extract of a Letter dated

WILMINGTON, August 16.

Democracy Triumphant!—Twenty-two counties heard from, and a majority for Saunders of 3844 votes; a gain over Spaight of 1178 votes. So we go. In Sampson, Duplin, Bladen, Cumberland, Columbus, &c. &c. we have elected true democrats to the legislature. Gov. John Owen (ex.) was beaten by the old Plough Boy, Melvin. Brunswick, the British Whig county, has elected Dr. F. J. Hill. I am pretty well satisfied that Saunders will leave the Cape Fear with a majority of 5000. I am also certain that Saunders is much more popular in the western country than was Spaight. I will give you information of our returns as fast as I receive them."

It so happened, that on the 17th, the day after the above was written, the news from Orange, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Davidson, Rowan, Davie, Iredell, Robeson and Moore, came like an avalanche upon the airy castle in which he had lodged his hopes of the "triumph of Democracy."

The above is not the only evidence we have that the Federal Tories really believed they would carry the State.

UNITED STATES' SENATORS.

The terms of the following Senators expire on the fourth of March next. The time of Messrs. Brown and Strange of this State, will expire on the meeting of the Legislature in November, according to their letters of resignation.

Ruggles, of Maine,	Whig.
Hubbard, of New Hampshire,	Van Buren.
Davis, of Massachusetts,	Whig.
Knight, of Rhode Island,	Whig.
Wall, of New Jersey,	Van Buren.
Clayton, of Delaware,	Whig.
[one vacancy besides.]	
Roane, of Virginia,	Van Buren.
[one vacancy besides.]	
Brown and Strange, of N. C.	Van Buren.
Calhoun, of South Carolina,	Van Buren.
Lumpkin, of Georgia,	Van Buren.
King, of Alabama,	Van Buren.
Walker, of Mississippi,	Van Buren.
Nicholas, of Louisiana,	Van Buren.
Anderson, of Tennessee,	Van Buren.
Crittenden, of Kentucky,	Whig.
Robinson, of Illinois,	Van Buren.
Norvell, of Michigan,	Van Buren.
Fulton, of Arkansas,	Van Buren.

Of these the Whigs will probably lose the Senator from Maine, and gain one in New Jersey, 1 in Delaware, 2 in Virginia, 2 in North Carolina, 1 in Michigan, and 1 in Louisiana. This will make a clear Whig gain after the 4th of March, of 7. The probability is, that when Gen. Harrison is inaugurated, on the 4th of March next, the Senate will be Whig.

"TELL CHAPMAN TO CROW!"—As this expression is likely to become as famous as the "Log Cabin and Hard Cider," it behoves us to explain to our readers how it originated. A few weeks ago, a Van Buren man in Indiana, wrote to another individual of the same party, as follows:—

INDIANAPOLIS, June 12, 1840.

"*Mr. Sebastian:* Dear Sir—I have been informed by a democrat that in one part of your county thirty Van Buren men have turned for Harrison. Please let me know if such be the fact. Hand this letter to Gen. Milroy. *I think such a deplorable state of facts* cannot exist. *If so I will visit Hancock and address the people relative* to the policy of the democratic party. I have no time to spare *but I will refuse to eat or sleep or rest so long as any thing can be done. Do for Heaven's sake stir up the democracy. See Chapman—tell him not to do as he did heretofore. He used to create unnecessary alarms, by putting a bad face upon our prospects. Tell him he must* CROW. We have had much to crow (over.)

I will ensure this county to give a democratic majority of 200 votes.

☞ Spare no pains. Write instanter.

GEORGE PATTINSON."

P. M. Greenfield.

Alabama.—Complete returns from this State have been received. The House stands—administration 54, whigs 46. In the Senate, 20 administration to 13 whigs—administration majority in joint ballot, 15. In the north part of the State the administration party carried their elections by large and increased majorities. We shall publish a statement of the popular vote as soon as it comes to hand.

Gallant little Moore, a county which has always been in the hands of the spoilers, is now "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled." The vote in that county and in the county of Haywood, strongly illustrate the position, that "truth is mighty and will prevail." When Gen. Jackson was first a candidate, Moore was nearly unanimous in his favor, and it can be said of Haywood, what is true of no other county in the United States, that she gave an *unanimous* vote for Jackson in 1824. And now, both these counties have elected Whig members, and given Whig majorities for Governor.

Raleigh Register.

Sheriffs' Duties.—"Sheriffs in every county are to make returns of the votes given for Governor, sealed up, to the Secretary of State, and to make out and transmit to said Secretary of State, within thirty days after the Election, a duplicate of the vote given for Governor, which the Secretary shall keep in his office for public inspection."

The impression is pretty extensively entertained hereabouts, that the North Carolina Elections have given the Feds. their *quietus*. Treasury pap—a-King-cure all, can't save them.—*Richmond Whig.*

Mr. Fisher of N. C., whose District has given 3200 Whig majority, and who was elected as a Whig, throughout the last Session of Congress, was one of the most thorough-going adherents of the Administration in the House. The signs, we take it, portend his as well as his master's downfall.

Ib.

"From present indications, *we feel assured* of the election of Saunders by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority."

In the "Standard" of the 10th instant, the above extract appears. Did the editor believe what he wrote when he penned that article? He is constantly boasting of his fairness, his unwillingness to misrepresent, and his impartiality. Could he have possibly entertained the opinion above set forth? If he did, he has shown that no reliance can be placed on the accuracy of his calculations. Mr. Fisher, it is said, promised about 1500 majority for the Administration candidate in his district, when lo! and behold, the Whig majority was over 3000.—This was bad enough; but the "Standard's" arithmetic not only beats Mr. Fisher, but Cocker all hollow. Instead of Saunders being elected by 5000, Morehead is Governor by more than 8,000. *So*, we say, if he was in earnest, he was a very bad calculator at least. *But if he was not in earnest*—if he could not have believed from "present indications," that his candidate would be elected, and he only put forth this statement to deceive the people, knowing at the time that the assurances he gave were hollow and unfounded—if he did all this what claim we ask, has he to respectability, either as an editor or gentleman? One horn of the dilemma he must take—for either he was in earnest, or he was not.—*Ral. Reg.*

Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, and Louisiana, four of the strongest Slave States, vote for the *abolition* candidate, whilst the Abolitionists go for the "Northern man with *Southern* feelings," the advocate of free Negro suffrage, and of *Negro* testimony against white men. Is'nt this strange?

Richmond Whig.

The Feds *crow* loudly because they have not lost Alabama, Illinois and Missouri.—They are thankful for small favors. The Electoral votes of those 3 States amount to only 16; whereas North Carolina alone gives 15.

Extract of a letter, dated

"MACON, August 13.

The whig convention at this place consisted of upwards of ten thousand persons, and every thing went off with the greatest eclat. The enthusiasm of the people knows no bounds. It is a scene to animate the desponding, and to confirm the zealous in the confidence of success. The greatest harmony prevails, with the most uncompromising determination to restore a violated constitution. It is indeed a source of pride and pleasure, to see the people once more, 'take the responsibility" of deciding upon the conduct of those who have been guilty of maladministration.

"The address of the Hon. John M. Berrien, President of the Convention, was a splendid effort of didactic eloquence. He was followed by Mr. Preston, in a speech which arrested and delighted the attention of his immense auditory with the happiest and most powerful appeals to their feelings and reason. Mr. Hilliard, in an animated able speech, exposed the misrule and corruption of the Federal authorities. A universal sentiment of the necessity of change pervaded the meeting, and will convince the most incredulous, that the spirit of Georgia is thoroughly aroused in the cause of political reform. "I must not omit an incident which happened to the Muscogee Delegation. About 12 miles from this place they found the bridge broken up, and a breast work formed of the plank and timber by the side of the road. Behind this barricade, about twenty men were posted with guns. As the delegation approached, these men hailed the standard bearer, and ordered him to lower his flag, or they would shoot him down. By the coolness and address of two of the delegation, our friends succeeded in effecting a passage without bloodshed; and the only violence committed by the barbarians was by firing a shot over the banner.

"Many other excellent speeches were made in the Convention, to which I have not time even to refer. The result has been most gratifying, and even beyond the expectations of our friends."

Mr. Grundy, with his colleagues, Anderson, Turney, and Watterson, on their way westward, addressed the People at Blountsville, Jonesborough, Greenville, Rogersville, and Rutledge, and were met by General Arnold at every place with the exception of the first. An incident which took place at one of these meetings is worth telling. Mr. Grundy alluded, in one of his speeches, to the Baltimore Convention of Whig Young Men as being composed of the "silk-stocking gentry." General Arnold made a very practical reply, by directing the attention of the People to the Senator's *ruffled* shirt, pumps, massive gold rings and breast-pin, and asked "if he was'nt a pretty pink of Democracy to talk of silk-stocking gentry?" The answer was conclusive. Before his next speech, *Mr. Grundy had borrowed another shirt.*—[*Times.*

MARRIED,

In the Baptist Church, in Lumberton, on the 21st instant, by the Rev. Mr. Airs, Mr. E. L. HUESTON, a merchant of that place, to Miss ELIZA THOMPSON, daughter of Wm. Thompson, Esq., of Robeson County.

DIED,

Departed this life, in Salisbury, the 3d instant, Mrs. SUSANNA BEARD, relict of the late Lewis Beard of that place.

In Salisbury, on the 10th inst., Dr. BENJAMIN AUSTIN, aged about 46.

On the 9th instant, in Anson county, Miss SOPHRONIA THOMAS, second daughter of James and Jane Thomas, aged 19 years 8 months and 28 days. She had been an acceptable member of the Baptist Church for several years. She bore her last illness, which was very severe, with christian patience, and bid adieu to the earth in the full triumphs of a gospel faith, the last word she was heard to utter being Glory.—[*Com.*

At his father's residence on the Sound, in the vicinity of Wilmington, WM. HOSTLER GREEN, second son of Mr. James S. Green, aged 14 years.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS,

From August 13 to August 20.

Brig Pandore, from Boston; Schrs. Isabella from Boston, Pizarro from New York, Mary Francis from North Counties, and Middleton from North Counties.

DEPARTURES,

From August 13 to August 20.

Brig Malaga, from St. Croix; Schrs. Erie, Repeater, Edward Adams, and Olive, from New York, and Andrew Jackson from Norwich.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—AUGUST 26.

Brandy, peach,		50	Lime,	$2½ a	$2½
Ditto, apple,	37 a	42	Lead, bar,	8 a	8½
Bacon,	8 a	9	Mackerel,		none.
Beeswax,		25	Molasses,	33 a	37½
Butter,	15 a	25	Oats,	30 a	35
Bale Rope,	8 a	10	Oil, Linseed	80	
Coffee,	12½ a	13½	Nails, cut,	7 a	7½
Cotton,	5 a	8	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	16 a	22	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a	20	Sugar, brown,	9½ a	12
Corn,	50		Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½ a	4	Loaf,	18 a	20
Candles, F. F.	17		Salt,	75	
Flour, new	$4 a	$5½	Sack,	$2⅜ a	$2½
Feathers,	35 a	37½	Tallow,	9¼	
Flaxseed,	90 a	$1	Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4 a	5	Tobacco, leaf,	4 a	4½
dry,	12½ a	14	Wheat,	80	
Iron,	5 a	5½	Whiskey,	30 a	35
Lard,	9 a	10	Wool,	15 a	16

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. pr yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—AUGUST 20.

Turpentine $1 65 a 1 75; Tar 1 20; Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 20 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 50; Flooring 7 00 a 8 50; Timber 4 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed, 25 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough 7 00 a 8 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 60; Salt, coarse, 37½ a 45; Rice 3 00 a 3 25.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

A Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his long tried and faithful customers, and introduce to them the new firm of C. J. & R. M. Orrell, who are determined to limit themselves to a certain number of customers, that have hitherto been prompt in payment, and who shall in future receive prompt attention to their business and interest.

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840.

Received per Steam Boat,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
15 hhds. MOLASSES.

In Store,
1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
60 bags Rio COFFEE. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 24, 1840. 12tf

At my Auction Store,

2500 LBS. PRIME BACON, for sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 25, 1840. 12tf

For Sale,

60,000 BRICK,
200 casks LIME, a part of it just received to-day, of fine quality, and large casks Thomastown Lime,
150 bushels Hair,
20 casks Nova Scotia Calcined Plaster,
20 casks Roman Cement,
20 ditto Water Lime,

All

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Keiseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevallier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Hallock's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.

For Sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
15 do. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

March 24, 1840. 40tf

WM. L. COFER,

Merchant Tailor,

BEGS leave to return thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and also to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In all its branches. He has received the latest fashions for the Spring and Summer of 1840, and is always ready to execute orders with neatness and despatch.

April 21, 1840. 94tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

35 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
25 casks Sicily Madeira WINE,
4½ bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL,
4 casks London PORTER, pints & quarts.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

July 21, 1840. 7tf

Daily Mail to Warsaw.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 99tf

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a well assorted Stock of Goods for the approaching season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do, do do,

For sale at low prices in lots.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,

Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf*

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, 1840.

Vincent Parsons *vs.* David Kimberly and others.

ORIGINAL BILL OF INJUNCTION.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David Kimberly and Oliver P. Kimberly are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to complainants Bill, otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

WITNESS, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of March, A. D. 1840, and of American Independence, the 65th year.

WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

For Sale,

200 BUSHELS CORN,
100 do OATS,
1 chest extra fine Hyson Tea.

JOHN HUSKE & SON,

Green Street.

July 15, 1840. 6tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

20 BOXES fresh Soda CRACKERS,
5 do do Sugar Biscuit,
10 half bbls. Pilot Bread and Crackers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 15, 1840. 2tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,

Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW

Auction and Commission Store,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO

Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,

Green Street

November 20, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Crockery and Glass Ware,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,

Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, and Cadet-mixed CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
Irish Linens, Lawns & Diapers, uncommonly cheap,
1475 pieces Calico,
240 do Gingham,
Printed Lawns,
Italian Silks,
Black and colored Gros-de-nap,
Pongee and Flag Handkerchiefs,
3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,
Anker Bolting Cloths, very cheap,

With many other articles, all of which being bought by the Package, at very reduced prices, will be offered at a small advance for *Cash,* or to punctual customers on the usual time.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock

FOR SALE.

SIXTY Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For particulars, apply at this Office.

June 2, 1840.

Rio Coffee.

RECEIVED per Henrietta and for sale,
75 bags RIO COFFEE.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Southern Harmony.

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by

E. J. HALE.

April 27.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

Riggs' Cross Roads, Williamson county, Ten., } 7tf
July 4, 1840. }

Mules, Horses, Wagons and Gear.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr. wishes to sell a good team of 5 young MULES, and a superior Timber Wagon and Gear, for $500. The Mules are six years old the present Spring, of quick action, and very gentle,—capable of performing hard service. Also, 4 good Horses, Timber Wagon and Gear, for $350, and a first rate second hand Salem made Road Wagon, for $75. Also,

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, deliverable next Fall, at 2 cents per foot for the root and main stem, warranted genuine and in good order.

A liberal credit will be given if desired; Note bearing interest at 6 per cent. required. Address at Fayetteville, N. C.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

May 17, 1840. 98tf

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypochondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,

Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-*cow*1Y

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

HAVING declined further supervision of the Female Seminary, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer, as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aided in each department by competent, efficient Female Teachers—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department, or Second Class,	$8 00	per Session.
First Class,	16 00	"
French Language,	10 00	"
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	"
Music on the Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 00	"
Music on Guitar,	25 00	"
Use of Piano,	3 00	"
Incidentals,	50	"

G. SPENCER.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

Piano Fortes.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the Female Seminary. Inquire of the Principal of the Seminary, or of Col. S T. Hawley.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

Coffee and Sugar.

30 BAGS RIO COFFEE, prime,
5 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,

Just received by Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, July 28, 1840. 8tf

☞ Also, for sale, an elegant SORREL MARE, 4 years old, broke to the Harness. Apply to

C. J. O.

Donaldson Academy.

THE Trustees will, on the 4th day of August next, offer for sale at Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable property situated in the immediate vicinity of Fayetteville, known as Donaldson Academy.

The property consists of about 20 acres of Land, with a large two story building with wings, used as an Academy, and furnished with a tolerable Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, &c., two good two story Dwelling Houses with necessary Out Houses, and several small buildings used as Dormitories for the Students.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1840. 96-ts

Sale Postponed.

THE sale of the above Property is postponed till the 10th day of November next.

July 21, 1840.

☞ The Carolinian and Watchman of the South will please copy.

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S LIFE OF HARRISON;
Sketch of Harrison's Life and Services;
Harrison Melodies;
Harrison Almanac;
Log Cabin Anecdotes;
History of the late War, by Brackenridge;
France, its Court, King, &c. by Gen. Cass;
Domestic Education, by Matthew Carey; &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

FEMALE SCHOOL, FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	"
French Language,	10	"
Drawing and Painting,	10	"
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	"
Music on Guitar,	25	"

May 19, 1840. 98tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY,

In Equity, Spring Term, 1840.

PETITION FOR THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

John Broadaway, William Broadaway, Thomas H. Broadaway, Wiley Parker and Annis his wife, William Beaucom and Rebecca his wife, Richard Lee and Judith his wife,

vs.

Pleasant W. Lee, Eliza Ann Lee, Martha Jane Lee, Hampton L. Lee, Rebecca Emeline Lee, and Laura Elvina Lee, children of Joseph K. Lee and Elizabeth his wife; Annis White, Elizabeth White, William Troy White, Melinda White, Mary White, Martha Jane White, and Calvin White, children of Joel White and Jane his wife; John Jowers and Sarah his wife.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named Defendants are non-residents of this State, it is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of September, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted, otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

WITNESS, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of March, A. D. 1840, and of American Independence the 65th year.

WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial,* for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,

Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 81tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence after Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted by any medicine that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated Bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 80tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and malignancy are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert their unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may be justly considered a *Universal Medicine,* for they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Price, 50 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.